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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

Name of Candidate	AKSHITA GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	318482
Center	Online	Date	21/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the be

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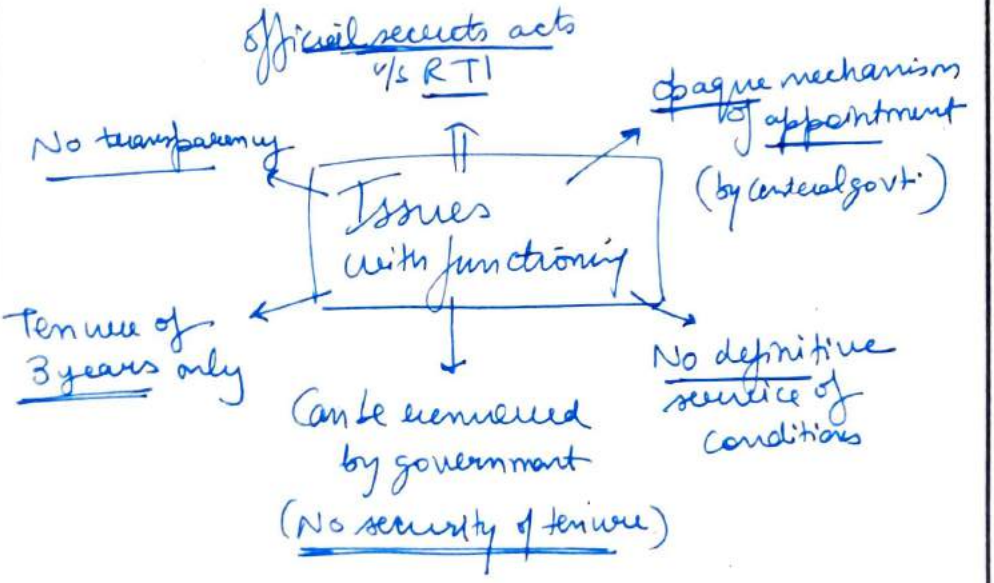
1. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of the Central Information Commission. How can these issues be addressed?

(150 words) 10

केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग की कार्य प्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Central Information Commission (CIC) is a Non-Constitutional body whose role is to ensure the availability & monitoring of information. (Under RTI act 2005)

Recent amendment to RTI act 2005, has changed the appointment of CIC to be done by Central government. His allowances, services of conditions, etc. will also be determined by central government of India.



Measures that can be taken :-

1.) Standing Parliamentary Committee recommended to keep Position of CIC at Par with EC (Election Commissioner)

- security of tenure
- Mode of appointment & removal
- Increased term of office

2.) Upgradation of CIC to Constitutional body by amendment to Constitution.

3.) Proper defining the Exceptions of RTI act to avoid discrepancy in "Secrecy act" & RTI.

4.) Providing administration & managerial staff along with CIC to ensure proper functioning & avoid delays.

"Right to Information is right to live"
— Aruna Roy

Such Right must be ensured in a transparent & accountable manner.

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2. In India, Governor's discretionary powers are wider than those of the President. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में, राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ राष्ट्रपति की तुलना में अधिक व्यापक हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Governor of India is mentioned in Article 153 of Indian Constitution.

Discretionary Power of Governor

1. Recommending the "President rule" to President of India by laying reports.

2. Keeping a bill for recommendation of President. (Reservation of bill)

3. Providing funds to states of Assam, Meghalya, Tripura, Mizoram

4. As an administrator of UT.

Ex.

These powers are wider than discretionary power of President.
[Art 52]

Common discretionary Powers of President & Governor :-

1. Appointing PM / CM out of those who won majority / ties.
2. Dissolution of Lok Sabha / State leg. assembly if resignation of Council of ministers.

etc.

Discretionary Powers

Governor	President
→ Wider	→ Narrow & restricted
→ Constitutional + Non constitutional	→ Non constitutional only
→ Discretion to accept advice of council or not (Not binding)	→ No such discretion, advice of CoM is binding on President.

The wider discretionary power of Governor gives him more flexibility in functioning especially with administration of UTs.

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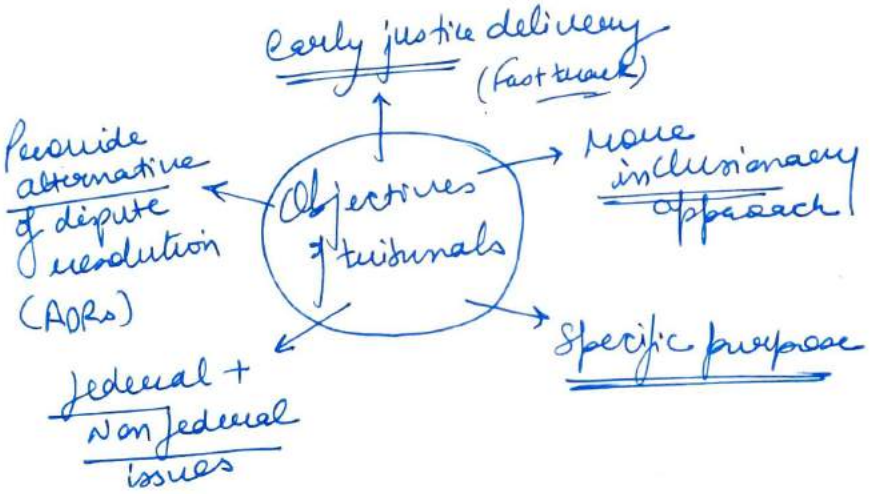
3. Highlight the objectives that were sought to be achieved through tribunals. How successful have they been in meeting them? **(150 words) 10**

उन उद्देश्यों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें अधिकरणों के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया था। वे उन्हें पूर्ण करने में कितने सफल रहे हैं?

Tribunals are quasijudicial bodies that have powers similar to that of judge/court to work to interpret fact or draw conclusions.



Tribunals have made some successful achievements like :-

1.) Central Administrative Tribunal for public service purposes.

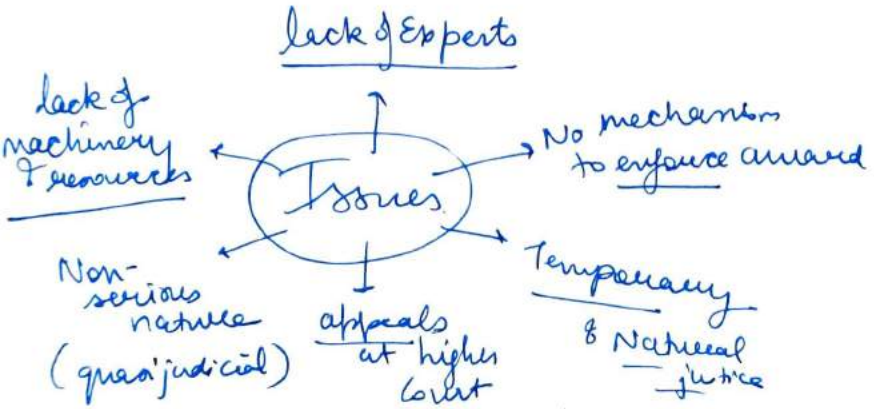
2.) Fast track courts for specific purpose e.g. Rape cases

3.) Foreigner's tribunal for Assam NRC exercise.

However, some remained as failures & further delayed the justice →

1.) River dispute tribunals (eg. Cauvery issue)

2.) State tribunals etc.



Tribunals have huge potential to deal with many pending cases eg. election disputes & reduce the burden on judiciary. (3 crore pendency)

"Justice delayed is justice denied".

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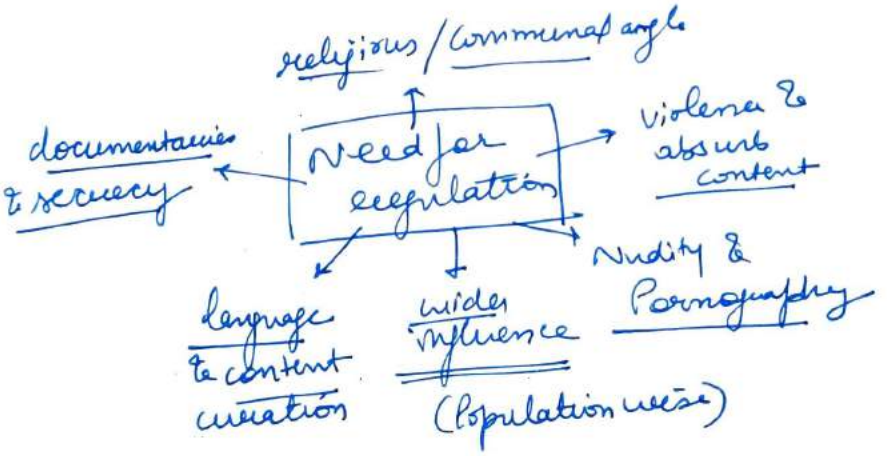
4. Instead of the government regulating Over-the-top (OTT) platforms, there have been calls for a self-regulating mechanism for such platforms, as in the case of print media. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सरकार द्वारा ओवर-द-टॉप (ओ.टी.टी.) प्लेटफॉर्म्स को विनियमित करने के स्थान पर, ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्म्स के लिए एक स्व-विनियमन तंत्र हेतु आह्वान किया गया है, जैसे कि प्रिंट मीडिया के मामले में किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Over the top platforms (OTT) forms the media / Telemedia where movies/ series are available on digital platforms in mobiles / laptops.

So far, there is no regulation of over the top platforms eg. Netflix, amazonPrime, etc.



Government has proposed regulation of OTT platforms under seperate acts. However, self-regulatip mechanism can be more beneficial :-

Self-regulation V/S Government regulation

Self-regulation	Government regulation
1.) Variety of ideologies	1.) Ideological influence
2.) No corruption or red tapism.	2.) Corruption to control content/channel (red tapism)
3.) Absurd content & language	3.) Filtered content for betterment of all
4.) Might be anti-govt, can ensure accountability	4.) Will influence the content & storyline

Media must have power to criticize government & its ideology. Like print media, more freedom is required in other forms of media. A separate, independent board can assure the content creation without influence or message behind.

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5. Bring out the arguments surrounding the issue of some states reserving jobs for locals in the private sector. **(150 words) 10**

कुछ राज्यों द्वारा निजी क्षेत्रक में नौकरियों को स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाने से संबंधित मुद्दे के चतुर्दिक तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Recently some states like Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, etc. have raised the opinion of reserving jobs for locals in private sector of state.

Arguments in favour ⇒

1. Prevent migration of youth to other states.
2. Implementation of education, skill & training for betterment of state
3. Ensure employment of local youth after education/graduation.
4. Bring the locals in both public & private sector.
5. More motivation for development & welfare of their local people.
6. Less discrimination & ensures equality of all.

Arguments against →

1. Only Central government (Parliament) can provide such reservations, not state government. (Art 16)

2. Against the freedom of profession in any state. (Art 19)

3. Also violates right to equality (Art 14, 15)

4. Might lower down efficacy & efficiency of sector due to lack of required talent & skills in locals.

5. Increased discrimination among people of other state → might lead to conflicts.

6. Over 50% limit (as by SC in Nagaraj case)

7. Private sector needs ugar of talent & should provide opportunities for skills all over India.

Votebank politics to woo the voters of benefit of state job should not violate the basic structure of Constitution

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6. Identifying the key elements of Mission Karmayogi, briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the human resources and state's capacity. **(150 words) 10**

मिशन कर्मयोगी के प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इसमें मानव संसाधन और राज्य की क्षमता का समग्र विकास कैसे हो सकता है।

Mission Karmayogi has been announced by Government of India for proper training of Civil servants.

Elements → Training
→ Values
→ Dedication

. Role in holistic development of human resources ⇒

1.) More transparent & accountable way. Efficient Bureaucracy.

2.) Compassionate inclusiveness

3.) Decreased red tapism & Corruption

4.) More pro-active & responsive approach to public service delivery along with development of human resources

• Role in increasing state capacity →

1. Effective & Efficient distribution of resources → funds
   - Natural
   - Man made

2. Proper utilisation of funds
   ⇓
   welfare of people

3. Early delivery of service
   ⇓
   citizen centric
   (Sewottam model)

4. More devotion & dedication to work in public service.

APJ Abdul Kalam - 'Karmayogi' has been the inspiration for many civil servants for his life lessons in various fields.
This programme can help in efficient functioning of people friendly bureaucracy.

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7. Highlighting the role played by ASHA workers in public health system of India, discuss the challenges faced by them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत की सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली में आशा कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को रेखांकित करते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

ASHA Workers (Accredited social health activist) are voluntary health care workers of villages. Their role is enormous in ensure universal health coverage for all.

Role of ASHA workers
- distribute contraceptives (family planing)
- first aid
- Immunization drives
- guiding about India's health programme
- Escorting sick people to hospitals. → Take help of ambulance services
- Ensure institutional deliveries of pregnant mothers → if not, trained ASHA workers can perform home delivery (use of sterilised delivery kits)
- Maintain registers → e.g. births, deaths, population, immunization, deliveries, etc

This shows the roles & responsibility of ASHA workers which has further increased in times of COVID-19 → tracing, social distancing, distribution of masks, etc.

Challenges faced by them :-

1. Too much work overload →

Maintaining of so many registers with catering to need of whole population of villages overburdens the activist.

2. Voluntary workers →

- Outside formal sector benefits
- No social security

3. High risk work →

- No insurance cover
- More prone to infections (eg. Covid-19)

4. Lack of proper resources & protective measures

5. Delays in payment of wages

6. Lack of training & timely delivery of equipments.

Standing committee recommended inclusion of ASHA workers in "organised" sector category & ensure the benefits to "Woman on move"

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8. While internationalisation of higher education has many potential benefits for India, certain challenges will need to be addressed in this regard. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के भारत के लिए कई संभावित लाभ हैं, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Internationalisation of Education (Higher) refers to opening the doors of transfer of education facilities for international level.

e.g. • International student quota in Universities
• NRI / OCI in medical sector etc.

• Benefits →

1.) More talent, variety of knowledge & Cultural Exchange.

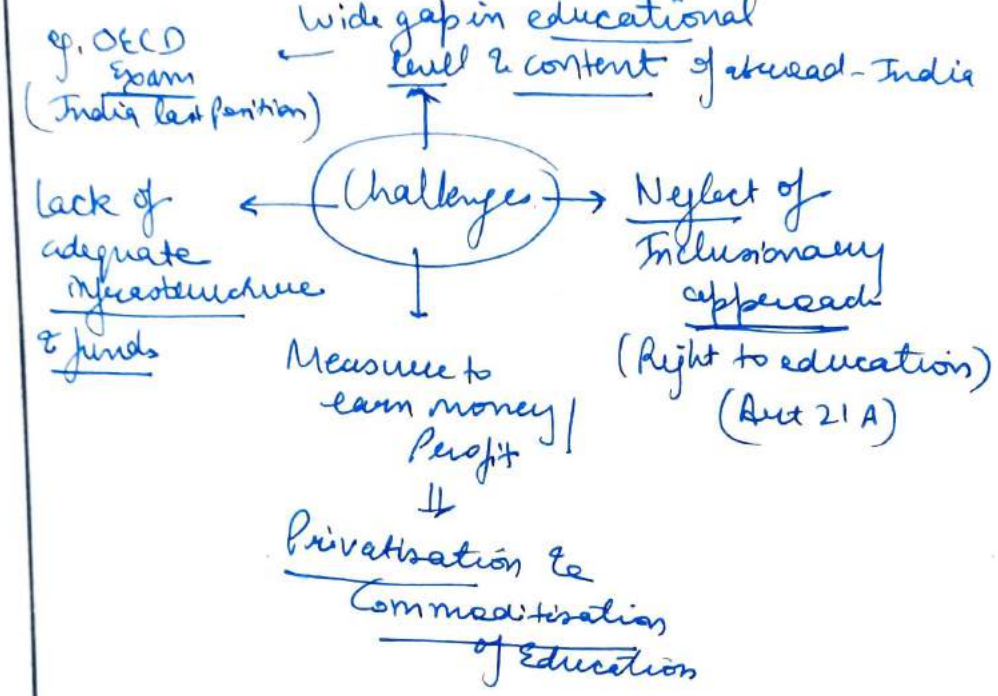
2) reciprocal exchanges with more exposure to Indian students abroad.

3.) Tolerance & Connectivity among students & children

4.) Higher revenue for Universities over international fees.

* Institutes of Eminence scheme prepare such colleges & Universities in India

for International level.



Measures that need to be taken →

1.) Seperate higher Education institution can be identified for internationalisation

2.) Focus on inclusion first (Education for all)

3.) Reciprocal agreements between countries for student Exchange programmes
eg. Australia, Japan, etc.

Internationalisation can help in introducing more culture & variety but can pose threat to the structure of Educational system

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9. India needs to adopt a more pragmatic stance in the context of the ongoing intra-Afghan talks. Discuss, in the light of India's engagement with Afghanistan. **(150 words) 10**

भारत को वर्तमान में जारी अंतरा-अफगान वार्ताओं के संदर्भ में अधिक व्यावहारिक रुख अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Afganistan has been witnessing "The great game" of play in the common ground. The talks between various stakeholders have created a situation of chaos.

India's Engagement with Afganistan
⇓

1.) Focus on "Afgan led, Afgan owned & Afgan Controlled" approach

2.) Promote Establishment of democracy in the state.

3.) No area should be left where Taliban can set its foot again.

4.) India has no direct talks with Taliban. (Moscow mediated Talks were done)

5.) The history of Kandahar Hijack, etc brings India in total disfavour of Taliban in Afganistan

Need for more pragmatic approach:-

1. India need to remain in loop of talks of peace in Afgan peace process.

2. USA has identified the importance of Indian in peace talks & its influence for democracy establishment.

3. India can initiative its own independent talks with Afganistan government.

4. India appears to be the net security provider & leader of third world Countries.

5. Afganistan can prove useful for richness in resources (hydrocarbon, etc.)

The strategic autonomy of Indian diplomacy should not wither away. The red lines issued by India for Afgan talks are in right direction of peaceful diplomacy.

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10. In the geo-strategic context of West Asia, the recent efforts to normalise relations between Israel and UAE may open new possibilities for India. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

पश्चिम एशिया के भू-रणनीतिक संदर्भ में, इजरायल और यू.ए.ई. के मध्य संबंधों को सामान्य बनाने के लिए हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों से भारत हेतु नई संभावनाएं उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Israel-Palestine issue have created chaos in West Asia & attracted attention of World powers to the resolution process.

Recently, Abraham accord has been signed between UAE & Israel.

Israel
West Bank
Jerusalem
Gaza Strip
Palestine

Persian Gulf country to address the sovereignity of Israel favouring 2 state policy

New possibilities for India

→ Israel had always been a strategic defence partner for India.
(e.g. supply during wars 1962, 1965, 1971)

→ With normalisation of relations, more aspects of Israel-Arab diplomacy will increase. (UAE influence to other nations)

→ India sees huge potential in investing in Israel region for technology, skill development, IT sector, etc.

→ The connectivity & diplomatic relations can help in boosting & diversifying the trade between 2 countries

However some challenges also arise:

1.) Threat of more instability with partition & new boundaries

2.) India always favoured 2 state policy. The relations with Israel may harm the ties with Palestine.

3.) UAE influence on other Arab countries can bring instability in many relations in West Asia, threat to India's oil imports.

Israel-Palestine conflict is Bilateral issue & should be solved in a closed Bilateral way.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. It is not only the content of election manifestos but also the past performance with respect to promises made in election manifestos that need to be regulated. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

केवल चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों की विषयवस्तु को ही नहीं, बल्कि चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों में किए गए वादों से संबंधित विगत निष्पादन को भी विनियमित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Election Commission of India, a constitutional body under Article 324 regulates elections & related activities in India to ensure democratic, free & fair elections.

Election Manifestoes forms the major portion of Campaigning & promises made to people for gaining votes. The unexpected & ambiguous claims often lead to short term gains in term of votes but long term discontent & dissatisfaction.

Our democracy is indirect democracy where representatives are elected by people. There is no feature of "recall" as in direct democracies.
Eg. Switzerland

Issues with Election Manifestoes

A. Content →

1. Religion & Caste based elements for vote bank politics.

2. Unachievable, irrelevant goals & visions.

3. Paid elements (corporatization)

4. Pressurized manifestoes (Pressure groups) (by communities/ Trade unions, etc.)

5. No significant fixed ideology. (eg Congress)

B. Past performance promises →

1. Indirect democracy elects a representative for fixed time period without "recall". This security need to be neutralised to ensure accountability.

2. False promises often lead to short term gains only

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3. Dissatisfaction of people towards their representatives.

4. lack of any social or political Audit Mechanism.

5. No counting of NOTA votes.

6. Paid Votes (Vote bank politics)

7. Influence based, wave elections

Need to be regulated by :-

1.) NITI Ayog recommended reforms in Election Commission to disallow inclusion of Religion based elements in election manifestos.

2) EC should be given power to deregister political parties.

3) 2nd ARC recommended state funding of election with more power with Election Commission to regulate elections.

4.) Legal backing of Model code of Conduct

5.) Audit of performance of politicians.

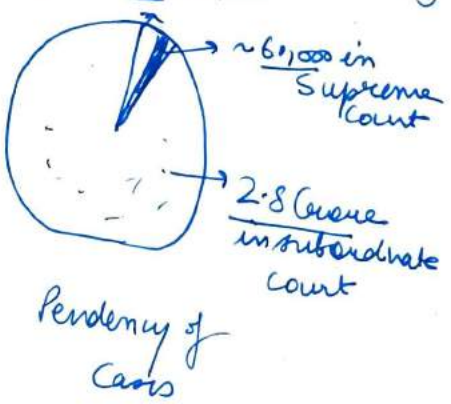
Elections are the most important element of democracy. Their free & fair nature need to be maintained.

12. In order to achieve a reduction in the pendency of cases and a return to the Supreme Court's original role as a final appellate court, setting up of a National Court of Appeal is the need of the hour. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लंबित वादों की संख्या में कमी लाने और उच्चतम न्यायालय को अंतिम अपीलीय न्यायालय के रूप में उसकी मूल भूमिका में पुन: स्थापित करने के लिए, एक राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय स्थापित करना समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India, today suffers from delays in justice delivery process with huge pendency of cases at all levels of judicial machinery.

Problems with huge pendency of cases :-



a) "Justice delayed is justice denied"

(g. Nirbhaya Case, etc.)

b) Increased cost of legal aid & procedures

c) Increased wastage of resources.

d) Shifting to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms like mediations, etc.

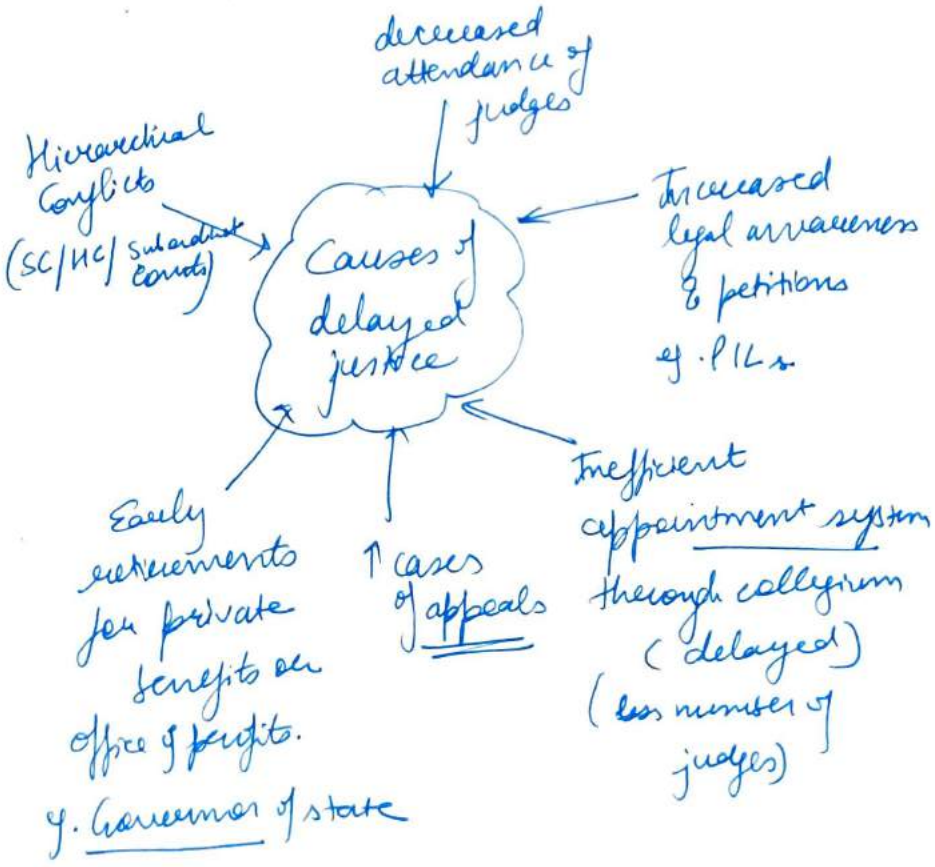
e) Proliferation of fast track courts, with delays noticed in them too.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

f) Loss in faith of justice delivery. Taking power in own hands.

eg. Mob lynching, fake encounters, etc

Supreme Court under Article 142 can issue any decree or order to ensure under justice. Its' responsibility to ensure legal aid to each & every person seems overstretched.



Setting up of National Court of Appeal, seems like need of hour :-

1.) It will form the highest court of appeal to take cases from high court & subordinate courts.

2.) There will be decreased burden on Supreme Court to focus on federal cases

3.) Similar branches can be opened in cities like Delhi, chennai, Mumbai, etc. to decrease pendency.

4.) Ensure inclusionary approach (free legal aid to poor = DPSP 39(A))

5.) Appointments can be made by All India judicial services. Retired/senior judge of SC can act as head.

6.) Other countries also possess similar mechanism

Huge pendency of Cases need urgent redressal. E-courts & Tele-services also help in decreasing burden.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The Constitution of India reflects an amalgamation of spirit of Indian freedom struggle and various administrative provisions of different acts of British rule in India. Explain. (250 words) 15

भारत का संविधान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की भावना और भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के विभिन्न अधिनियमों के अनेक प्रशासनिक प्रावधानों के मिश्रण को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Constitution of India is a large elephantine document which was framed by our forefathers by visiting through various acts of British India, various countries of world, etc.

Dr. R. Ambedkar = "We are not framing this Constitution on a clean slate"

Provisions representing spirit of Indian freedom struggle :-

1. Preamble => "Justice", "Liberty", "Equality", "Fraternity"

These phrases represent the goals of India's struggle for independence.

2. Sovereign state → The sovereignity of India lies with its people.

(In Britain, there is parliamentary sovereignity)

3. India = Union of states

Article 1 of Constitution says "Bharat", India is Union of states.

This Unity was due to integration of states into a common Nation.

4. Fundamental rights & DPSPs

Fundamental rights → from objective resolution passed by J. L. Nehru → represent the Bill of rights adopted in Karachi session

DPSPs → duties of states, directive principles for their policy → Idea of welfare state (socialism)

5. Fundamental duties (Art 51A)

→ duties of citizens towards Nation
e.g. respecting National Anthem, National Flag.

Administrative Provisions from different acts ⇒ GOI act 1935 forms Blueprint of Indian Constitution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Direct & Indirect elections
   - GOI act 1919
   - GOI act 1909

2. Bicameralism (2 houses) → GOI act 1919
   (lower & upper house)

3. Federal provisions ⇒ lists & subjects
   (GOI act 1935) (State list & Centre)

4. Supreme Court as highest Court of appeal.

5. UPSC, SPSC, etc.

6. Residuary powers with Centre
   (centralising tendency)

some provisions like seperate electorate, dyarchy were abolished to ensure equality & effective administration.

Thus Indian Constitution reflects the perfect amalgamation of various provisions & provide in best way, what is most suitable for Indian democracy.

14. Mention the key components of the SVAMITVA scheme. Also, highlight its intended benefits and discuss the potential issues in its implementation. **(250 words) 15**

स्वामित्व (SVAMITVA) योजना के प्रमुख अवयवों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके अपेक्षित लाभों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन में संभावित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

SWAMITVA Scheme has been launched by Ministry of Panchayati Raj for digitalisation of land records.

E-Governance

Key Components

Local level (PRIs) — Digitalisation of land records of rural areas

Centrally sponsored (60:40, 90:10 in hilly areas) — Identifying the real owner of land → Checking absentee landlordism

Intended Benefits →

1. Identifying the real owner of land.
   - fake/benami land property
   - landlords & tenants
   - absentee landlordism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Land Ceiling & land reforms ⇒

To know the total acres of land with family. If in access, will be acquired by state. (Land acquisition act)

3. Digitalisation & Integration of Data

→ Using drones (AI) to identify land & its boundaries.

→ Integrating data for specific areas, can help in land consolidation.

4. Doctrine of Eminent Domain & right to Property (Art 300A)

⇒ legal right

→ State can acquire a land but proper compensation need to be paid. The acquisition must be for public purpose.

Thus Swamitva scheme ensures the implementation of land reforms while in accordance with "Digital India".

Issues in Implementation

1. Lack of infrastructure & funds at local level :-

→ More than 50% of PRIs lack computers & integration with other networks.

→ Poor devolution of funds from state to PRIs. (& functionaries)

2. Corruption & leakages ⇒ Paid money for changing names of property holders, etc

3. Poor penetration of technology. e.g. drones, AI

4. Lack of specific skills & Training (e.g. to use computers & upload data)

5. Difficult to retrieve old land records.

The scheme is in accordance with motive of e-governance & "Digital India".

Appropriate funds, training & infrastructure to local bodies can ensure their participation towards inclusion in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

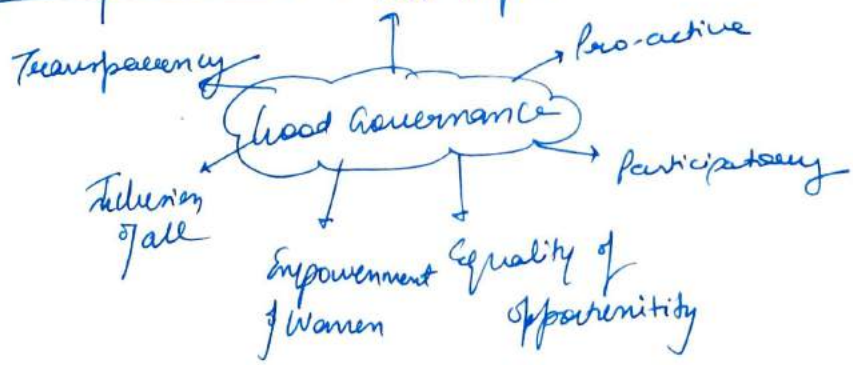
15. Sharing of information among all stakeholders in government functioning is a leading practice towards good governance. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकारी कार्यप्रणाली में सभी हितधारकों के मध्य सूचना को साझा करना सुशासन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण परिपाटी है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Good Governance is the type of public service delivery which ensure transparency & accountability of government at each & every step.

According to NITI Ayog,



⇓

Therefore, $\boxed{\text{Sharing of Information}}$ among all stakeholders (Inclusiveness) is the step ensuring good governance

How it ensures good governance →

1. Transparency of Government & its Procedures

eg. RTI act 2005
Citizen's charter

2. Accountability → Ensures the responsibility of officials (Non elected) & elected representatives

eg. CAG audits

3. Simplicity → Making the functioning help the Common man understand the service procedures.

eg. How to open bank account?
How to link Aadhar, etc.

4. Inclusionary to all stakeholders

- Government & executive officials
- Judiciary
- Common man & people
- legislature
- Media

eg. Women = Men; vulnerable faiths, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Increase responsivity →

by Proper feedback & grievance redressal

Eg. Ombudsman, Lokpal, etc.

Certain Issues with sharing of Information

1.) Official secrecy act ⇒ Confidential information (Protecting national sovereignity & integrity) need to be maintained.

2) Poor penetration of Digital Infrastructure in remote areas.

3) Illiteracy & lack of resources

4.) Falsification & adulteration of information

5.) Privacy of information (SC Puttaswamy judgement)

Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee recommended data protection measures to ensure its credibility, security & utilisation for welfare of people in a transparent & accountable manner.

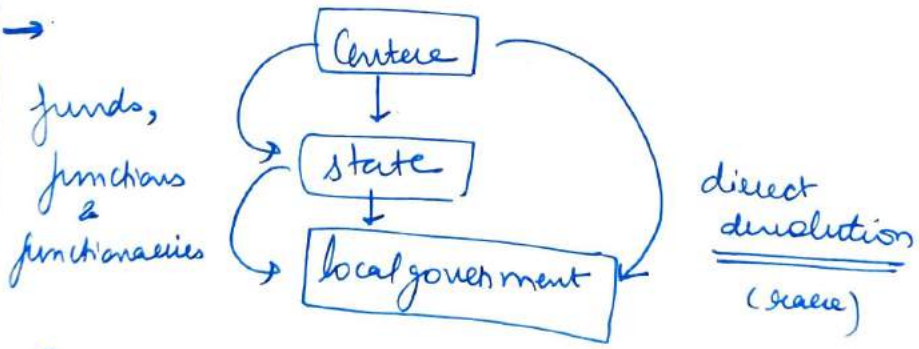
16. India has an oversized and bloated government which acts as a drag on economic efficiency and growth. Critically evaluate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आवश्यकता से अधिक आकार और अतिशय दायित्वों को वहन करने वाली सरकार है, जो आर्थिक दक्षता एवं वृद्धि के संबंध में एक अवरोध के रूप में कार्य करती है। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Government in India has three functionary elements: Legislative, Executive & Judiciary. Their integration & seperation at various levels provide uniqueness to Indian structure.

However, the huge size & functions burden of government acts as drag on economic efficiency & growth →

→



The friction during transfer of funds cause huge loss & misutilisation of public funds

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Centre - State → federal relationship
State - Local bodies → Unitary relationship

→ Government business being in business ⇒
PSUs (Public ~~centre~~ sector enterprises)
↳ loss making, underperforming

→ Delegated legislation from leg. to Executive
↳ Bypassing the democratic procedures
[Tyranny of Executives] ←

→ Delayed justice delivery
(Pendency of Cases, Hierarchial Conflicts, poor judges : Population ratio)
(1.7/10 lac)

→ Powers of Financial Emergency, National Emergency (Art 352)

→ Oversized Bureaucracy
→ collusive
→ Apathetic
→ Corruption & red Tapism

→ Taxes & revenue powers :-
GST & conflicts of federal character.

However, such a structure is necessary for "Rule of law" & "Equality":-

→ Finance Commission (Art 280)
↓
Effective devolution of funds to states & local bodies.

→ CAG (Art 148): Ensures accountability of government through audit reports.

⇒ Subordinate courts → High Court → Supreme Court

Such a mechanism ensures inclusion & legal aid to poor. (proper integrated system)

→ Schemes → Centrally sponsored, Central sector → e.g. Boost to MSME

→ Art 39(b) & 39(c) ⇒ Ensure proper distribution of material resources.

→ Schemes like "Karmayogi" for effective Bureaucracy

The 3 Ds' approach of Democratisation, Decentralisation & Debureaucritisation can ensure success on path of $5 trillion economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Though the National Digital Health Mission is a step in the right direction for both patients and the healthcare system, concerns around data privacy need to be addressed. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन रोगियों और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली, दोनों के लिए उचित दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है, तथापि डेटा गोपनीयता मे जुड़ी चिंताओं का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

National Digital health Mission has been announced by government of India on lines of National health stack by NITI Ayog.

It forms a step in direction of Vision of "Digital India". (SDG 3)

"Universal health coverage"

Benefits / Provisions

For Patients

→ Health Id

→ Easy accessability of Information about doctors, availability of beds, etc

→ Medical records

→ Online Consultation

For Healthcare system

→ Digital health Id of doctor

→ Online enrolling of Patient data

→ Easy access of Medical records

→ More transparency & accountability

Concerns around Data Privacy →

1. Aadhar Data → SC judgement in Puttaswamy case directed Centre to ensure 'Privacy' of data (Personal).

Health data of an individual is more important to be strictly held confidential

2. Public Private Partnership ⇒

↓

May lead of leakage of data / sale of data for monetary benefits.

3. Misuse of health Id ⇒

for online Consultation or prescriptions

eg. in drug addicts.

4. Lack of knowledge & skills ⇒

Illiterate poor might not know how to operate or understand Consent.

5. Women vulnerability for misuse of data & blackmailing. eg. Deepfake

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures assuring security of data :-

- Consent required for use
- Voluntary initiative
- in multiple languages
- with training guide

Further steps that need to be taken :-

1. Personal data protection bill :- To ensure (BN Srikrishna Committee) the protection of all the personal data of citizens.
2. Right to internet (Art 19)
3. Delinking of Aadhar from health Id.
4. Security passcode mechanisms based on biometrics.
5. Erasability of data should be allowed.
6. Provide provision for withdrawal of consent.
7. Audio / Video aids to understand the usage.

E-Health will provide primary health care to all (inclusion) towards SDG Goal 3.

18. One Nation One Ration card has the potential to significantly transform the lives of migrant workers in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड में भारत में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के जीवन को महत्वपूर्ण रूप मे रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Union Budget 2020-21 highlighted the roll out of "One nation, One ration Card" with special significance for migrant population of India.

(Census 2011 = 450 million)

"One nation one ration Card"

- allow to benefit of ration from any PDS Outlet in India
- 50% ceiling on an individual ration to ensure other family members can access from other area
- Mandatory Aadhar linking for PDS benefits

Benefits → With wave of reverse migration during COVID-19, the usability & accessability has increased →

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Migrant Workers can access ration from any PDS outlet need not be the origin state.

2. In line with fundamental right to right to life (Art 21) & profession/trade between states.

3. Linking of Aadhar & biometrics to ensure right person to be the beneficiary & avoid leakages.

4. A family with no limit on member size can access ration at different locations with so-called one individual.

Issues ⇒

1) SC Puttaswamy judgement ⇒ Aadhar can be made mandatory only for those social services which derive funds from Consolidated funds of India. Thus violates the ruling.

2.) Only 80% of people have Aadhar Card with rest of people having apprehentions about its security.
(Those cannot have ration from PDS shops)

3.) Complexity of procurement & chances of multiple benefits by single individual

4.) Poor digital infrastructure.

Measures that can be taken:-

1. Delinking of Aadhar & digitalisation of Ration Card data seperately.
2. Drives for linking Aadhar Card with ration Card for left out populations
3. Providing time period for linking.
4. Identifying multiple benificiary from a single family & linking of data to prevent leakage.

Indian migrant population contribute largely in Economic growth. It's duty of government to ensure food & health to this class. (SDG-2)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The World Trade Organization is buffeted by multiple challenges which have eroded the credibility of the organization. Analyse. (250 words) 15
विश्व व्यापार संगठन कई चुनौतियों मे ग्रस्त है, जिसने संगठन की विश्वसनीयता को समाप्त कर दिया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

World Trade Organisation has superceded GATT as prime international organisation to regulate & monitor world trade.

The Ministerial Conference forms its highest decision making body.

However, there are multiple challenges that eroded the credibility :-

1. Biased approach for World superpowers
   eg. USA, EU, etc.

2. Reverse Consensus of dispute resolution process

3. Patents agreement (TRIPS)
   ↳ Evergreening, Compulsory licensing, etc. → Privileges

(4.) Most favoured Nation U/S special & differential ~~diff~~ Treatment
↓
Violates its own principle

(5) Discrimination between developing & developed countries for tariffs & duties.

(6.) Poor regulation & delayed justice in Cases of Sanitary & Phytosanitary Measures.
eg. Mangoes in EU

(7.) Other developed nations coming with WTO + Policy

However, such challenges cannot hide the role played by WTO in regulation & monitoring of World trade ⇒

eg. Agreement on agriculture regulation of subsidies

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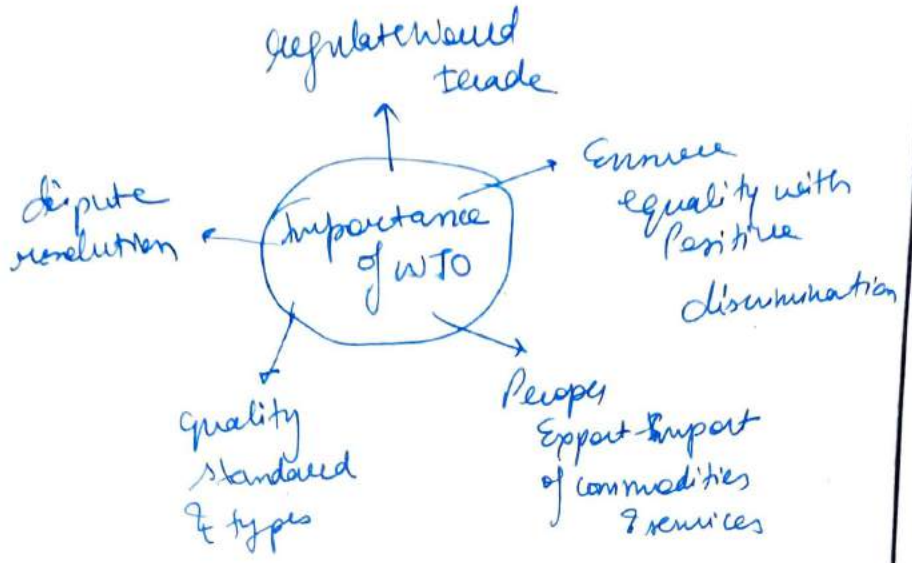

This international platform need to bring some reform to ensure its credibility maintainence

1.) Strengthen grievance/dispute redressal mechanism.

2.) Diversify funding

3.) Focus more on "most favoured status" than providing benefits.

4.) Special attention to regulation of trade in developing countries.

5.) Frequent dialogues & meetings

WTO forms the apex institute maintaining the global order & preventing trade war among nations.

20. BIMSTEC is indispensable for India's efforts in promoting regional cooperation and integration in the neighbourhood. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
बिम्सटेक (BIMSTEC) पहल में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग और एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में किए जाने वाले भारत के प्रयासों हेतु अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

~~BIMSTEC~~

BIMSTEC is the organisation of South Asian nations on lines of SAARC Except the inclusibility of Pakistan.

BIMSTEC = SAARC - Pakistan

It has potential for India's efforts in promoting regional cooperation & integration of neighbourhood.

Potentials →

1. Transport & Connectivity ⇒

with inclusion of Myanmar, Thailand, IMT trilateral Highway; Kaladaan Multimodal projects etc. helps in promoting Connectivity.
(Also with BBIN Motor Vehicle agreement)

2. Exclusion of Pakistan → To discourage

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Terrorism & related funding activities, & ensure security of region.
(India as Net security Provider)

3. India's neighbour policy + Act East Policy
Amalgamation of policies for better development

4. Trade potential → With effective participation in Global value chains.
⇒ Negotiations on free trade agreements.

5. Culture & People to people ties →
Buddhism → Thailand; free movement regime with Myanmar; cultural ties with Nepal, Bhutan, etc.

6. Co-operation in Indian Ocean.

Issues in relationship ⇒

1) Illegal drug trafficking ⇒ Golden triangle

2) Bhutan reluctancy ⇒ unable to get parliamentary nod on BBIN agreement

3) Delayed in project implementations (eg. Thilateral highway)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Illegal migration & human trafficking across boundas.

5.) Poor implementation of programmes & slow pace in growth of BIMSTEC

6.) Increasing influence of china in Indian Ocean & collaborations with Pakistan.

7.) Might be futile organisation due to presence of similar organisation i.e. SAARC.

Way forward →

- BIMSTEC provide an international regional platform to ensure India's dominance in region with Net security provider in Indian Ocean.
- It can help in identifying chinese aggrandisement policies & string of pearls policy
- The trade boost along the lines of Global chains.

This along with North East development can be beneficial both for national & International level

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1524)

Name of Candidate	Abhishta Gupta		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	318482
Center	Online	Date	24/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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11	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Tenancy reforms are much needed to give a boost to the Indian agricultural sector. Comment. In this context, also discuss the significance of the Model Land Leasing Act, 2016. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक को बढ़ावा देने के लिए काश्तकारी सुधारों की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, मॉडल भूमि पट्टा अधिनियम, 2016 के महत्व की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Tenancy reforms are part of land reforms in India that ensures "Land to the tiller of soil"

Importance (Need)

I. Land rights → The tiller of soil have no land rights while the absentee landlord enjoy all the benefits & rights.

Land rights

- Finance & money (e.g. loans against land) ⇓ Increased investment
- benefits of Government schemes (e.g. PM KISAN)
- sense of security & increased productivity in crops ⇓ food security

II. Land Consolidation → To ensure more per hectare availability of land.

(avg. size of Indian holding is 1.02 hectare)

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

III. Equality & upliftment of poor :-

The basic motive of land reforms & schedule 9.

Significance of Model land leasing act

framework provided by NITI Ayog.

⇒ leasing of land for cultivation and agricultural purposes for a period of time. ⇒ ensure land entitlements & land rights

⇒ Sense of security to the tiller of soil. → ↑ Productivity

⇒ A fixed amount of produce will be provided to owner of land as rent.

Similar acts in Operation Baargah formed the successful model of land reforms in Bengal and exemplary for rest of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Identify the various challenges that have restricted the entry of Indian MSMEs into the foreign market. Also mention some government initiatives that have been taken to facilitate MSME exports. **(150 words) 10**

विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय MSMEs के प्रवेश को बाधित करने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, MSME के निर्यात को सुगम बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

MSMEs formed the greater part of Indian economy. This sector contributes to ~40% of Indian Exports.

Challenges of MSMEs Exports

- lack of basic infrastructure
- Quality defects (Not up to international standards)
- Poor forward & backward linkages
- Increased cost, decreases the Competitiveness
- Capitalistic machinery has influenced the market more than handmade artisanry
- lack of appropriate skills & formalisations (Most of the sector is unorganised & informal)

Government initiatives taken :-

1.) Export finance → Interest Subvention schemes for MSME (2.1.)
eg. PM MUDRA scheme

2.) NIRVIK scheme as announced in Union budget 2020-21

3.) Export automation with online portal.

4.) Special Export Zones (eg. SEZs)

5.) Specific schemes for boosting MSMEs sectors
eg. ASPIRE, SFURTI, etc.

6.) skilling & upskilling
eg. STRIVE, SANKALP, Skill India

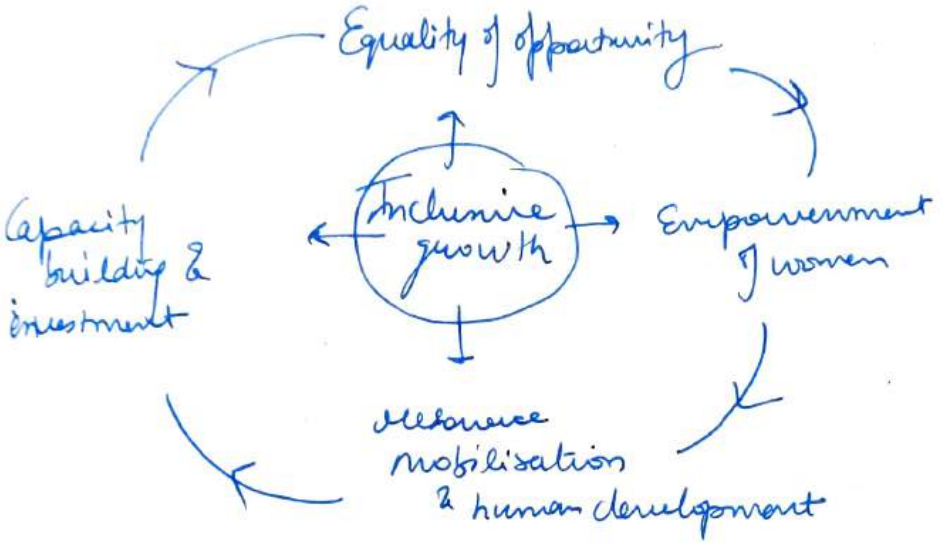
7) Special package for MSME sector in Atmanirbhar Bharat with COVID-relaxations

MSMEs form the future of Industry (labour intensive) that India aspires for on $5 trillion economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. India's march towards inclusive growth and it achieving the Sustainable Development Goals are intricately linked. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
समावेशी विकास की दिशा में भारत की प्रगति और संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति जटिल रूप से जुड़े हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inclusive growth is part and parcel of the directed Sustainable development goals. (SDGs)



Linkage ⇒ Examples

- SDG 1 (No Poverty)
  - → financial inclusion → eg. Bank accounts (Jan Dhan)
  - → social inclusion (eg. No discrimination)
  - → Political inclusion (eg. Representation in Panchayats) & EWS
  - (resource mobilisations)
- SDG 2 (Zero hunger)
  - → ICDS
  - → Anganwadis, PDS
  -] → Inclusive growth

- SDG 5 (Gender Equality) → Empowerment of Women
  - Social
    - Equality
    - No discriminations
  - Economic
    - Workforce Part
    - Income & growth
  - Political
    - representations
    - rights

- SDG 13 (Climate Change) → Disaster resilient infrastructure → Inclusive approach

* The Components of human development itself fulfill the Goals like SDG 2 (Hunger), SDG 3 (Health), etc

* Equality of Opportunity along with Capacity building will bring other sustainable goals together on path of inclusiveness.

"Country cannot fly on one wing" ~ Swami Vivekananda

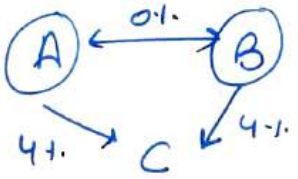
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlight the need for evolving an appropriate system of Rules Of Origin in regional trading arrangements. What steps have been taken by India recently in this regard? **(150 words) 10**

क्षेत्रीय व्यापार व्यवस्थाओं में उत्पत्ति के नियमों की एक उपयुक्त प्रणाली विकसित करने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, भारत द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Rules of origin helps in identifying the origin of product of trade in regional agreements to ensure the desired benefit.

eg. Free trade agreement between Country A & B



Need for rules of origin →

1. Ensure the origin of product from the country of regional agreement.
(eg. Country A & B)

2. Emerging Global value chains give rise to spaghetti bowl syndrome
↳ diversion of products through 0 tariff countries to gain benefits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Prevent trade war & currency war effects.

(eg. China – USA)

• Steps taken by India →

1. Rules of Origin Certificates
   - Can be taken online
   - approved by Director general of foreign trade

2. Mandatory checking of RoO certificates at port entry.

3. Mutual agreements between co-operating nation of regional trade agreements.
   eg. India – Bangladesh.

The origin of product also seems to be important in time of international diplomacy and war-like situations. Such steps are in right direction to ensure right trade.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. MSP regime is a creation of an era of scarcity in the 1960s. Discuss its relevance in the current era of surplus agricultural production.

(150 words) 10

MSP व्यवस्था 1960 के दशक के अभावग्रस्तता के युग का एक आविष्कार है। अधिशेष कृषि उत्पादन के वर्तमान समय में इसकी प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

MSP refers to minimum support price that is ensured by government to farmers for buying of their produce if prices fall below a set desired level.

MSP = $A_2 + FL$ + Cost of land rent + Cost of interest of inputs
(as recommended by M.S. Swaminathan)

The creation of MSP in 1960s had certain reasons,

1.) Scarcity of foodgrains & insecurity
(Government need to ensure food for all)

2.) Low productivity of land & crops with low demand in market.
(decreased prices)

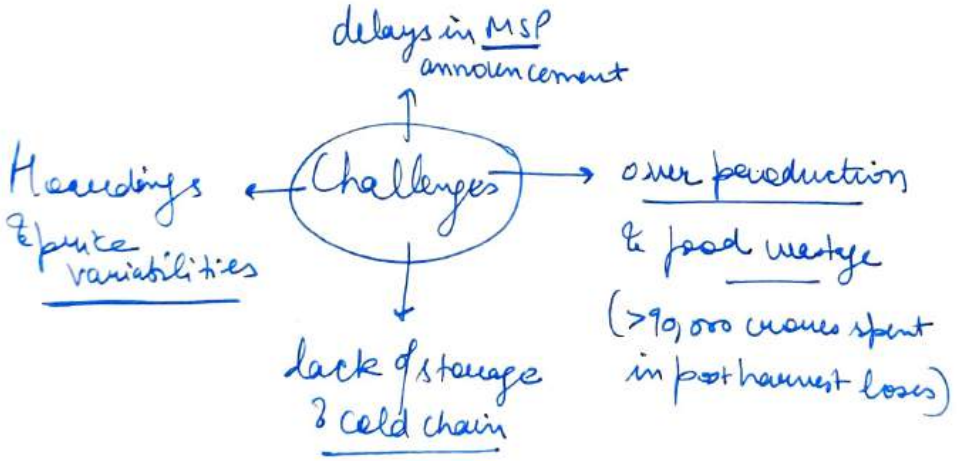
3.) High dependency on monsoon & thus incidents of famines.
(large number of farmer suicides)

Relevance of MSP in Current Era :-

1.) MSP though non-statutory, provide sense of security to farmer & his production

2.) In case of crop failures or crop overproduction (huge dependency on monsoon; >70% is rainfed)

3.) Prevent corporatisation, privatisation and monopolisation of agriculture markets.



MSP forms the spiritual security a farmer has from government to ensure his livelihood while a choice in between other upcoming options. eg. E-NAM

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Examine the link between the recent locust attack and climate change. **(150 words) 10**

हाल ही में हुए टिड्डियों के हमले और जलवायु परिवर्तन के मध्य संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

FAO had warned India of "Outbreak" of locusts in Western parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, etc. They travelled from neighbouring region of Pakistan, Arabian peninsula, etc

Link between locust attack & climate change

Preferred Conditions for locusts ⇒
- 28-32°C temperature
- low vegetations
- moist conditions for larva & breeding
- dry conditions for adults

Usually, the dry conditions of deserts prevent swarming of locust & proliferation of larvae.

Climate change
↓ rise in temperature
Increased rainfall & moisture conditions in deserts of Arab & Western India (Increased cyclonic activities)

↓

Swarming of locusts

↓

Migration to other
prefenable areas

Thus climate change has provided the breeding grounds for locusts that led to huge crop loss, food wastage, airtraffic, etc.

The recent increased cyclonic activities in Arabian sea like Nisarga, Kyarr, Maha, etc. further provide threats.

Guidelines of FAO :- 1. Monitor areas with (dry) temperature 27-32°C

2. Early stoppage of breeding by use of pesticides & insecticides

3. International collaborations

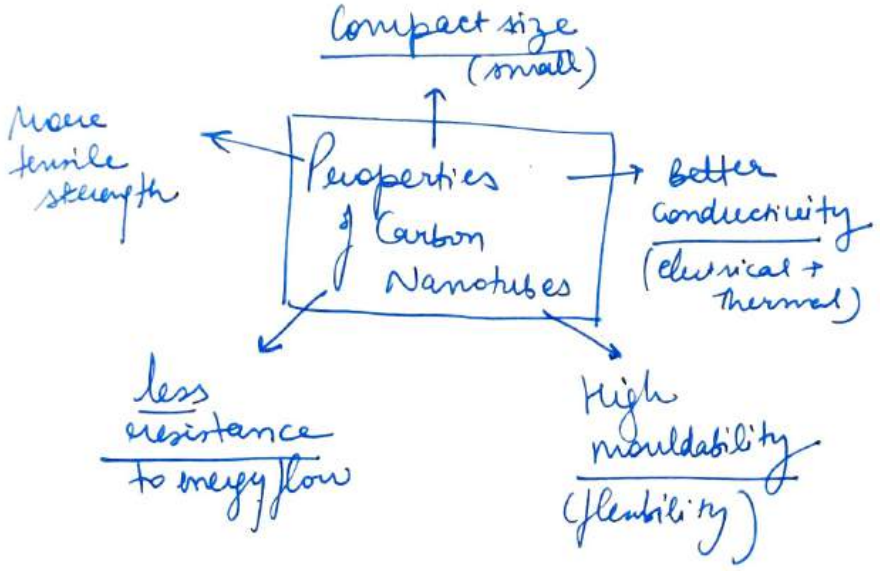
Climate change is the worst threat to food security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the properties of Carbon Nanotubes, discuss its applications. **(150 words) 10**

कार्बन नैनोट्यूब्स के गुणधर्मों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके अनुप्रयोगों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon Nanotubes are advanced structures with changed properties due to reduced size (Nanotechnology) → (1-100 nm)



Application →

(1) Health & Medicine

→ detection of diseases (eg. TB detection device)

→ formulation of targetted drug therapies. (eg. Capsule based formulations) (Nanobots)

(2) Electronics → Internet of things, Computing, etc

(3.) Agriculture → Nanosensors for detection of soil quality.

(4.) Fire detection sensors in disaster management.

(5.) Superconductivity & more efficient energy use

(6.) Gene therapy & treatment of genetic diseases

(7.) Advanced photographic Cameras & Machinery.

Carbon nanotubes due to their altered & hightened properties can be used in various advancements with more research & development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India's domestic patent regime privileges public health over pharmaceutical industry's interests. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
भारत की घरेलू पेटेंट व्यवस्था औषध उद्योग के हितों पर सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य को विशेषाधिकार प्रदान करती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India's patent regime comes from the Intellectual Patent policy which grants both process and product patents for time period of 20 years. However, there are some privileges.

- Compulsory licensing
- No Evergreening
- Bolar Provisions
- Parallel imports

I. Compulsory licensing ⇒

In case of health Emergency
- → if company has very high cost
- → if company unable to provide the required drugs

⇓

→ Government can issue compulsory license to local company for drug requirement.

→ some royalty will be paid to the patentee by local company.

II. No evergreening → changing the small modifications in drugs for new patents.

⇒ Ensures ~~free &~~ low cost generic drug availability to Indians.
(eg. PM Jan Aushadhi stores)

III. Bolar Provisions → Near the completion of a patent, another company can start manufacturing the drug before.

→ Ensures proper availability & affordability esp. Cancer drugs.

IV. Parallel imports → If a drug is provided at high cost, country can import drug from another country at lower cost.

→ ensures the affordability & reduces Out of pocket expenditure.

India's patent regime is well in line with inclusivity & ensuring public health as priority. (SDG-3)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the arguments surrounding the idea of employing the principle of 'one border - one force' on Indian borders. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय सीमाओं पर 'एक सीमा-एक बल' के सिद्धांत का उपयोग करने के विचार के चतुर्दिक व्याप्त तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Madhav Gadbole Committee recommended the Concept of 'One border - one force' on Indian borders.

Arguments for :-

1. Dual nature of Indian forces
   eg Assam rifles
   - border security
   - Counter insurgency operations

2. Specific & targetted training for various border related security threats.
   - migration (illegal)
   - Trafficking
   - Counterfeit currency etc

3. Easy mobilisation of forces across borders for upcoming threats of multifront damages.

Arguments against :-

1.) Lack of human resources & training requirements

2.) Multiplicity of border threats need multiple forces with specific training

3.) Conflicts with combat roles & army

eg. BSF cannot be deployed in war with neighbouring country like china.

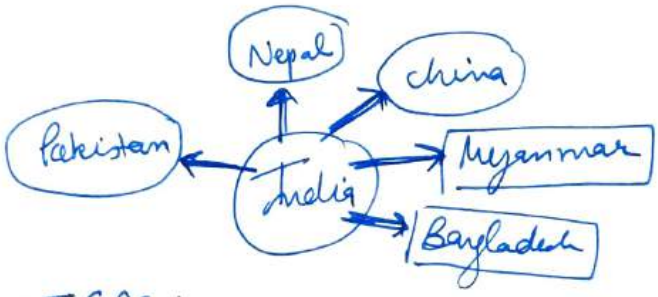
Indian borders face threat from every front line. Each border need to be maintained specifically with further deployment of 'Integrated groups'. "One borders, one security force" can be inducted as trial & then main phased to all borders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Assess the need to create a new cadre of Indian Frontier Administrative Service to undertake the vital tasks at Indian frontiers. (150 words) 10
भारतीय सीमांतों पर महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को संपादित करने के लिए भारतीय सीमांत प्रशासनिक सेवा का एक नया संवर्ग बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

There arised the need for new cadre of Indian frontier administrative service due to increasing security threats from all frontiers.

- Frontiers



- Need for new IFAS :-

1) Emerging threats from all Corners

- Pak : Illegal smuggling, trafficking, counterfiet currency, islamic insurgency (J&K)
- Bangladesh, Nepal : Cattle trafficking, migrant illegal goods Exchange, drugs menace
- Myanmar : Insurgency, illegal migrants, terroristic ideologies
- China : border disputes, attacks

2.) Piecemeal approach of Border security

→ No national integration
→ Confusion & delays in organisation.

3.) Multiplicity of forces →

BSF, Assam rifles, CRPF, Army, etc.

need effective co-ordination & regulation.

4.) Various deficiencies & inefficiencies →

The timely procurement of resources & delivery of services, posts, food, etc. need to be ensured by unified administration.

5.) Conflict of interest between army & government :-

An independent executive can ensure peaceful & democratic flow of services.

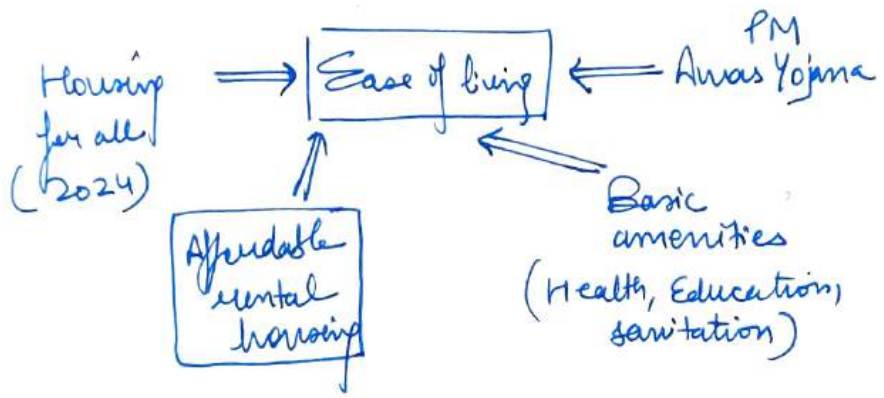
Hence the new Cadre of IFAS seems to be vital for effective maintenance of Indian frontiers in an administrative way

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The main objective of Union Budget 2020-21 is to provide "Ease of Living" to all citizens. Analyse the framework proposed in the Budget 2020-21 to achieve this objective. **(250 words) 15**

केंद्रीय बजट 2020-21 का मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी नागरिकों को "ईज़ ऑफ़ लिविंग" (जीवन सुगमता) प्रदान करना है। इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बजट 2020-21 में प्रस्तावित ढांचे का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"Ease of living" has been highlighted in Union budget 2020-21 as one of the basic facility for healthy and sustainable lifelihood.



Union Budget 2020-21 proposed affordable rental housing scheme for urban areas especially for India's migrant population.
(census 2011 = 450 million)

Its' objective is to ensure housing for all by 2024 along lines of PM Awas yojana..

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits of framework →

1. Catering to need of migrants population (India on move)

→ Covid-19 has highlighted the crisis of migration

2. Affordable housing for all groups. (Especially to EWS, LIG, MIG, etc.)

3. Basic life amenities of health, sanitation, education, etc.

⇒ help in decreasing population in slums.

4. Urban and Periurban accomodations

↓

Increase livelihood and employment opportunities

5. Opportunities for investment & growth in infrastructure

6. Public Private partnership.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges →

1. High Cost of land in urban centres → difficult for investors and builders to provide at affordable rates.

2. Most of the land of periurban area need from conversion of agriculture land.

3. Lack of private investor's interest in investing in lower returns project.

4. Delayed implementation & lack of funds.

5. Proliferation of slums in urban centres.

Budget 2020-21 ensured the inclusive approach towards accomodation by this framework. This can help in solving the migrant crisis and ensure their contribution in economic growth of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Several challenges are needed to be addressed to realise the full benefits of the recent agricultural marketing reforms. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
हालिया कृषि विपणन सुधारों के पूर्ण लाभों को साकार करने के लिए अनेक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Agricultural marketing infrastructure have been suffering from severe bottlenecks. With various local & wholesale market reforms, new amendment act brings hope in improving agriculture marketing.
(>99000 crore lost in post harvests)

Agriculture markets

local
- Mandis
- Shandis, etc.

Wholesale/retail
- APMCs
↓
Agriculture Produce Marketting Committees

• New reforms in agricultural marketing ⇒

APMC act, 2020

~~1 Nationalisation of~~

1. Opening up of Private sector in Agriculture market and procurement initiatives.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. farmers can sell their produce to any wholesale and retail market outlet irrespective of state boundaries

3. E-NAM → for online procurement and sales for farmers produce.

4. Removing the stock limits under Essential Commodities act (except in certain conditions) ⇒ Can have cold chain infrastructure.

5. Establishment of procurement Centres facilities infrastructure like storage, washing, threshing, etc.

Yet, there remain several challenges like :-

(1.) Monopolisation and Corporatisation of agriculture market ⇒ Private sector might not provide the desired cost for produce.

(2.) Doubts about removal of MSP :-

MSP is not statutory obligation of government.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Bihar brought similar reforms of APMCs and failed.

4. States might have to abolish Mandis tax to provide Competitiveness for private sector (decrease in revenue)

5. More inequalities among farmers

6. Might lead to monocultures and decreased soil fertility & yield.

Way forward →

Government has assured of not removing MSP, yet reforms need to be regulated to prevent such corporatisation.

→ Gradual introduction of reforms
→ assurance of MSP
→ state-wise introduction
→ Ensure infrastructure like cold chain to prevent losses.

Farmers are the guardians of food security of India. Their interest need to be addressed.

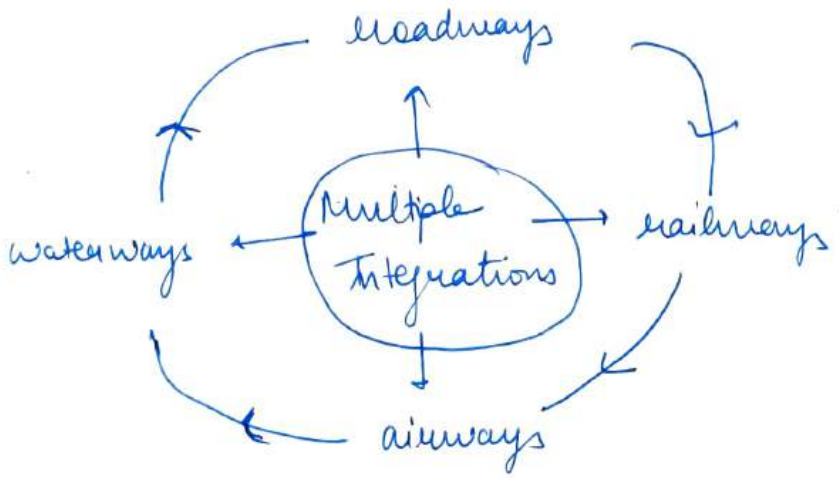
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Multimodal transport requires multiple integrations across different modes of transportation. Substantiate. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with multimodal transportation for India? **(250 words) 15**

बहुविध परिवहन (मल्टीमॉडल ट्रांसपोर्ट) के लिए परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों के मध्य विविध रूप से एकीकरण की आवश्यकता है। पुष्टि कीजिए। भारत के लिए बहुविध परिवहन से जुड़ी चुनौतियां और अवसर क्या हैं?

Multimodal transport refers to utilisation of various modes like roadways, railways waterways, etc. for supply and distribution of products or transportations

eg. Kaladaan Multimodal project



Multiple integrations required are :-

(a) Various ports development and stations for boarding.

(b) seperate outlets for rapid movement

(c) specific corridors and vehicles

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में लिखें)

Challenges

Waterway

- seasonal nature of rivers
- Flood prone
- Poor connectivity to main centres
- Lack of ports infrastructure & shipping.
- threat to aquatic life

Roadway

- only 2.1% are National highways
- 95.1 are rural/distt/ connecting roads
- Poor infrastructure & conditions
- heavy traffic

Railways

third largest

- limited railway lines & trains
- dependency on electricity & coal
- poor connectivity with main water & road centres

Environmental

- forest clearance
- disturbance to ecology
- Pollution & Climate change

Airways → 4th largest network

- high Cost
- limited ports
- heavy goods
- time lags
- usually outside the main trade centres

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Opportunities →

1. With new construction of National inland waterways, there is high potential to connect it with other modes.

2. Better transport, less delays and more connectivities.

3. Decrease export turn around time.

4. Decrease cost of product.

5. Railway corridors along with road lanes can help in midway transfer of goods.

6. Special Economic zones can be linked to nearby multimodal project.

Way forwards → Can be more harnessed by

1.) Interlinking of rivers
2.) Special & dedicated freight corridors
3.) Specific road corridors connecting the other modes.

Multimodal project will also bring international connectivity eg. Kaladaan project.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Though COVID-19 pandemic exposes the vulnerability of Informal sector and associated labor force in India, it also presents an opportunity to rebalance formal-informal economy dynamics in the country. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

हालांकि, कोविड-19 महामारी भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक और संबद्ध श्रम बल की सुभेद्यता को उजागर करती है, लेकिन साथ ही यह देश में औपचारिक-अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था की गतिशीलता को संतुलित करने का एक अवसर भी प्रस्तुत करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Informal sector in india for >90% of workforce, contributing >50% of GVA. The pandemic COVID-19 has further exposed the vulnerability.

Acc. to ILO, 400 million informal workforce will be pushed to poverty.

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic →

I. Exposed vulnerability of informal sector :-

a) Uncertainity and decreased investments

b) Job loss and unemployment

↓

Increased to ~25% in pandemic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

c) Retrenchment of labour

d) Migrant Crisis and reverse migration

e) Health insecurity and increased Expenditure (out-of-Pocket is >60%)

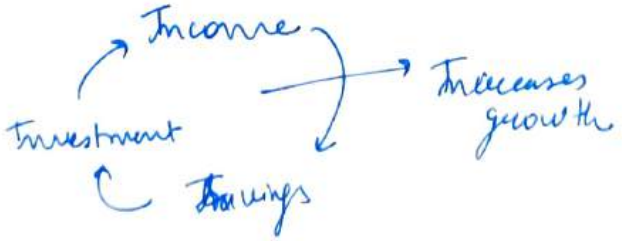
f) Dilution of labour laws & Exposed exploitations

g) More effect on Women
↳ Increased Cases of domestic violence

h) disturbed forward and backward linkages.

II. Opportunity to balance formal-informal economy dynamics :-

a) Health sector and increased need for investment ⇒



b) Formalisation :-

1.) Protecting the workforce especially at the edge of informalisation

2.) Schemes like EPF, Pension scheme, labour code bills, etc.

3.) Rationalisation of GST and subsidies.

4.) Providing opportunities in villages and rural areas (reverse migration)

↳ eg. Hand sanitisers, Mask making, Food processing → Registeration (online portals)

c) Registeration & recognition of workforce (eg. SWADES)

d) Skilling & upskilling initiatives of unskilled informal workforce

eg. Life - MGNREGA

Skill India

COVID-19 should be considered as box of opportunities to plug the loopholes & keep moving on path of $5 trillion economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Highlight the drivers and challenges facing India's ambition to become a gas-based economy. Mention the steps that have been taken by the government recently in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

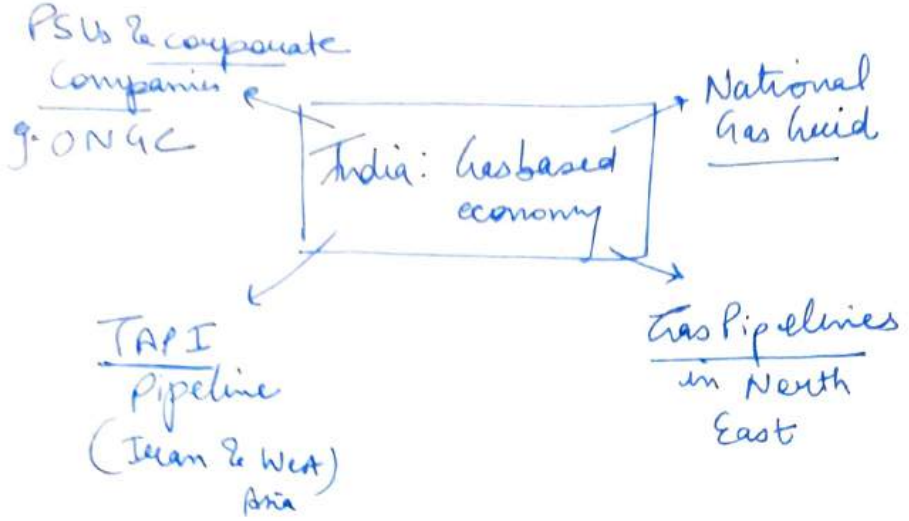
गैस आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा के चालकों और सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संबंध में हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India's requirement of energy consumption is one of the highest in the world. India aspire to become gas based economy by utilisation of huge resource potentials.

Drivers → Transport + domestic purposes

1. Huge consumption demand
2. Better infrastructure and supply chain management
3. low cost option and cleaner fuel.
4. Increased investment in infrastructure
   e.g. National gas grid
5. Opportunity for better Connectivity with North East
6. Income increased and economic growth
7. Growth & Export potential

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



Challenges →

1. limited resources, might lead to over exploitation.
2. Pollution & climate change
3. Leakage and disasters
4. Inclusivity and reachability to poor ← gas pipline in each household
5. Connectivity to a national grid.
6. Huge Cost & infrastructure
7. Ensuring both transport & domestic purposes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recent steps by govt :-

1. NE gas pipeline → PPP model with private firms and PSUs.

2. Lower GST and gas rates

3. Connecting the needs for transport and domestic purposes to common grid.

4. NITI Ayog framework

5. International Collaborations
   eg. TAPI pipeline

6. Budgetary allocations for infrastructure & funding.

India's aspirations for Gas based economy can bring further investment in linked industries like fertilisers, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Climate Change and the associated events endanger the marine and coastal ecosystems while increasing the vulnerability of coastal population. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन और संबद्ध घटनाएं तटीय जनसंख्या की सुभेद्यता को बढ़ाते हुए समुद्री एवं तटीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों को खतरे में डालती हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

IPCC 2015 report highlighted that "climate change is real and human factors are the main cause".

Such changes have endangered the marine and coastal ecosystems due to various factors :-

I. Endanger marine & Coastal ecosystems →

a)

Climate Change
↓
Rise in temperature of Earth
↓
Melting of glaciers → e.g. Alestch glacier

- Melting of glaciers → Rise in Sea surface temperature
- Melting of glaciers → Altered salinity of oceans
- Melting of glaciers → ↑ in sealevel → Intrusion of salt water in Coastal aquifers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

b) Rise in sea surface temperature ⟹ low pressure conditions → Increased cyclonic activity ⇓ Disasters

c) Altered salinity → Coral bleaching → disruption of marine ecosystem

d) Increase in sea level → Contamination of Ground water
→ alteration in soil
→ floods, tsunamis
→ decreases productivity
→ disruption of life & property
→ Jakarta → fastest sinking city

e) Ocean deoxygenation → disrupts marine life → decreased fishing & loss of livelihood

f) Altered marine circulations
↳ reduced upwellings & distribution of nutrients to polar regions.
(eg. North Atlantic stream)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

II. Increased vulnerability of Coastal population :-

a) loss of life, property and livelihood
- life, property → disaster prone
- livelihood → decreased fishing

b) Decreased soil productivity and yield. (food insecurity)

c) More displacements due to climate change (India = 2.8 million; one of highest)

d) Water Crisis and scarcities.

Climate change effect on marine ecosystem not only threaten oceanic life but interlinked terrestrial ecosystem. International Collaboration like Paris agreement need to pace up to join hands towards common solution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Using examples, highlight how natural ecosystems perform different hazard mitigation functions. **(250 words) 15**

उदाहरणों का उपयोग करते हुए, रेखांकित कीजिए कि प्राकृतिक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र किस प्रकार अलग-अलग संकट के शमन का कार्य करते हैं।

Nature has the best known ways to prevent the effects of natural disasters. Anthropocence which tends to alter this natural ecosystem suffers the most of the aftermath.

Natural ecosystems with hazard mitigations
- Mangroves
- Lakes
- Canals
- forests
- estuaries

I. Mangroves → eg. Sunderbans in West Bengal
- → Bind strongly to soil via thick stilt roots & prop roots
- → Prevent the effects of oceanic disasters like tsunamis, cyclones to some Extent
- → Prevent erosion of soil and movement of strong winds.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

II. Lakes → eg. Hussainsagar lake
Chilika lake
Sambhar lake

→ collect sediments of river flow, prevent floods.

→ slows down the flow of river

→ ensure proper e-flow of rivers and delta formations.

III. Canals → eg. Indira Gandhi Canal
A & N

→ form a barrier of waves of water flow

→ provide early indications of incoming disasters.
(eg: bleaching events)

IV. Forests → eg. Tropical rainforest
deciduous forests

→ Binds the soil & prevent soil erosion

Therefore, prevent landslides.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Act as barrier for strong wind flows around coastal region
- Prevent desertification of soil or soil liquifactions due to Earthquakes.
- release O_2 and fresh air.

V. Estuaries → eg. Narmada, Tapi, etc

- Prevent severe effects of tsunami of oceanic storms.
- slows down the harsh waves due to sediment collection & river flows.

Such hazard mitigations functions highlight the importance of nature and its elements for existence of human life on Earth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Explain what genome sequencing is and state the challenges in scaling up genome sequencing projects. Also, throw some light on the recently launched IndiGen Project. **(250 words) 15**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि जीनोम अनुक्रमण क्या है और जीनोम अनुक्रमण परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में आरंभ की गई इंडिजेन (IndiGen) परियोजना पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Genome sequencing refers to decoding and encoding the sequence of a genome of an organism and storing it on enabled computer devices.

eg. Human Genome project

Organism → cell → nucleus → Chromosome

↓

nucleic acid → DNA

↓

segment that encodes for Protein → Gene

↓

Base Pairs

↓

Identified and recorded in a sequence

⇓

Unique to an organism

Genome sequencing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges in Genome sequencing :-

1. Huge Cost and infrastructure requirements

eg. Millions of dollars invested in Human genome project

2. Cyber threats & security challenges ⇒

→ Can be misused for various purposes

3. Huge amount of data and storage challenges ⇒

→ Special computers and software need to be created.

4. Ethical challenges →

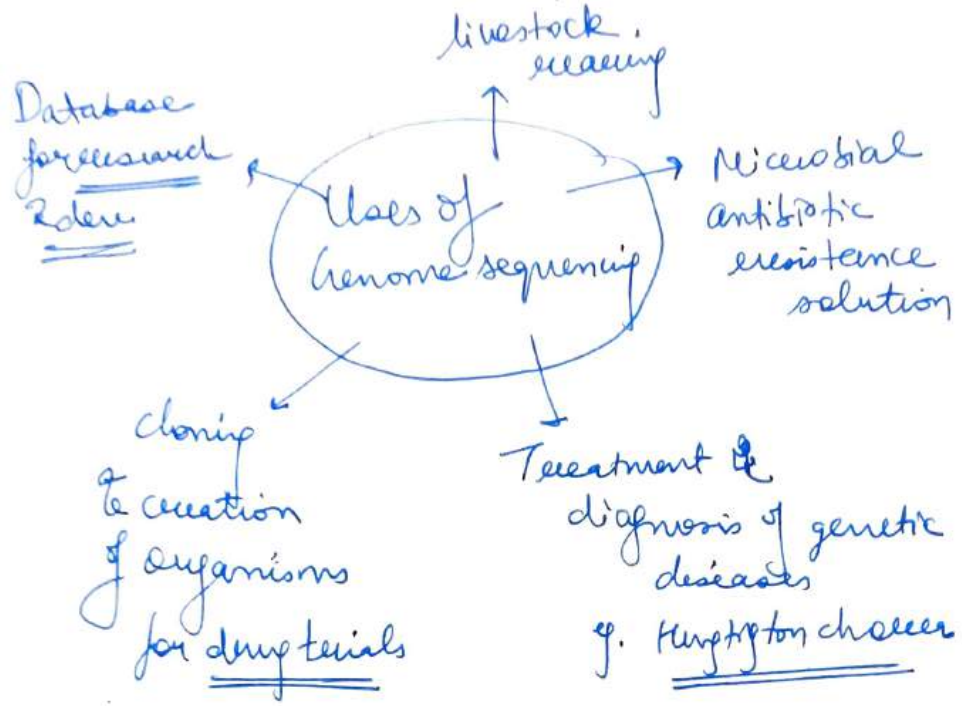
→ Consent & usage of data along with ensuring the proper use in research & development.

5. Impediments and concerns about usage ⇒

→ Misuse to create clones & robotic interactions. (Breeding)

→ Can be a threat to human race. (eg. designer babies in China)

Don't write anything this margin



Indigen Project → has been recently launched for India's own genome sequencing project.

Starting with few hundreds of individuals as database, It aims to form its own reservoir of information keeping in mind the variabilities & diversity of India.

Genome sequencing opens a pandora box of opportunities down the lane of researches but poses certain threat that need to be addressed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. India needs to avert radicalisation and societal dissention, as internal faultlines are a breeding ground for cyber and transnational terrorism. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत को कट्टरपंथीकरण और सामाजिक मतभेदों को रोकने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि आंतरिक दरारें साइबर एवं पार-राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद का जनन स्थल होती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

There has been increased instances of radicalisation and societal dissention in India.

They poses great security threat for India's integrity & sovereignity.

- Radicalisation
- Societal dissention

⟹ Internal faultlines ⟹

- cyber terrorism
- Transnational terrorism

Internal faultlines → boundaries of Interstate, Intrastate & International

Prevent & Control this

Prevent breeding of this

How Internal faultlines breeds terrorism :-

1.) Radicalisation → The Extreme ideology of thoughts & deeds to bring change or not to bring any dynamism in society.

eg. Terrorist groups. → Hizbul Mujahidin

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.) Societal dissention → The nonfulfillment of societies aspirations & their revolt against institutions of states.

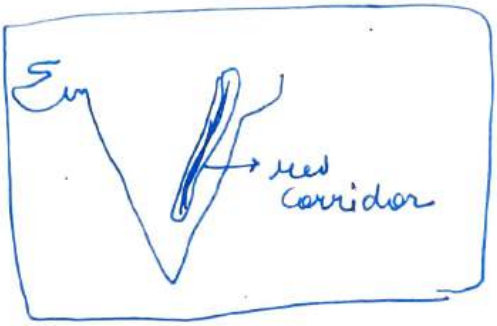
e.g. Red corridor – left Extremism

⇓

denial of land rights & development

⇓

rebel & revolution in a extremist way



3.) Lack of inclusiveness → Neglect of a section of population.

4.) A spark of terrorism

⇓ e.g. illegal migrants

Rapid spread in such scenarios

5.) Modern warfare of cyber threats & security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg. Kundankulam attack on nuclear plant by cyberattack
⇓
huge protests against its establishment ← linkage?

Need for inclusive & immediate response ⇒ by,

a) Control early stage infiltrations
b) Prevent reach to Explosives & materials
c) Ensure inclusive development, equal interests of all
d) De-radicalisation Camps & Rehabilitations
e) Plug the porous borders.
eg. India - Myanmar
f) Special task force with targetted response.

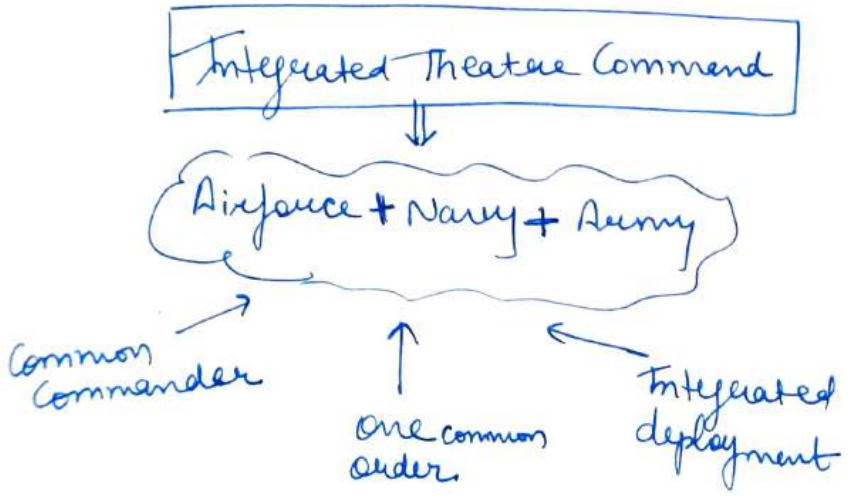
The extremist tendencies & radicalistic behaviours have a start. If stopped then & there, can prevent huge destructions of life & property.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Given the emerging security challenges, discuss why the establishment of Integrated Theatre Commands is being seen as an important defence reform. **(250 words) 15**

उभरती हुई सुरक्षा चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों एकीकृत थिएटर कमान की स्थापना को महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा सुधार के रूप में देखा जा रहा है।

Integrated Theatre Command has been implemented in many countries like USA, china, etc. The institution of chief of defence staff in India has opened the debate of its utilisation in Indian scenario.



Need for Integrated theatre Command :-

1. Emerging security challenges :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a) Multifront war (Pakistan & china)

b) Open & porous borders (innerfencing)

(eg. Bangladesh, Mynamar, etc)

c) Nuclear era → Threat of Nuclear strike while India's No first Use policy.

2. Co-ordinated & rapid mobilisation :-

with Combination of air, water & ~~solar~~ soil attack engines.

3. Other countries also posses such advanced command system.

eg. China

4. less confusion & Conflicts ⇒ A common Commander prevent the confusion in deployment & responses.

5. Multiple fronts → Every border needs all the 3 types of forces due to unique geographical location of India.

6. Increased threat of cyber crimes & modern warfare

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges & issues →

1. Concentration of power in one commander of military.
(out of Civilian Controls)

2. Army superiority might bring conflicts over other 2 forces.

3. "One size does not fit all": if it works for China does not mean it will work for India.

4. Lack of effective resources & infrastructure.

The Theatre Command system can be introduced in India over trial for some issues & then rainphased over a period of time after regular periodic evaluation.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1699)

Name of Candidate	AKSHITA GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	318482
Center	Online	Date	27/10/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

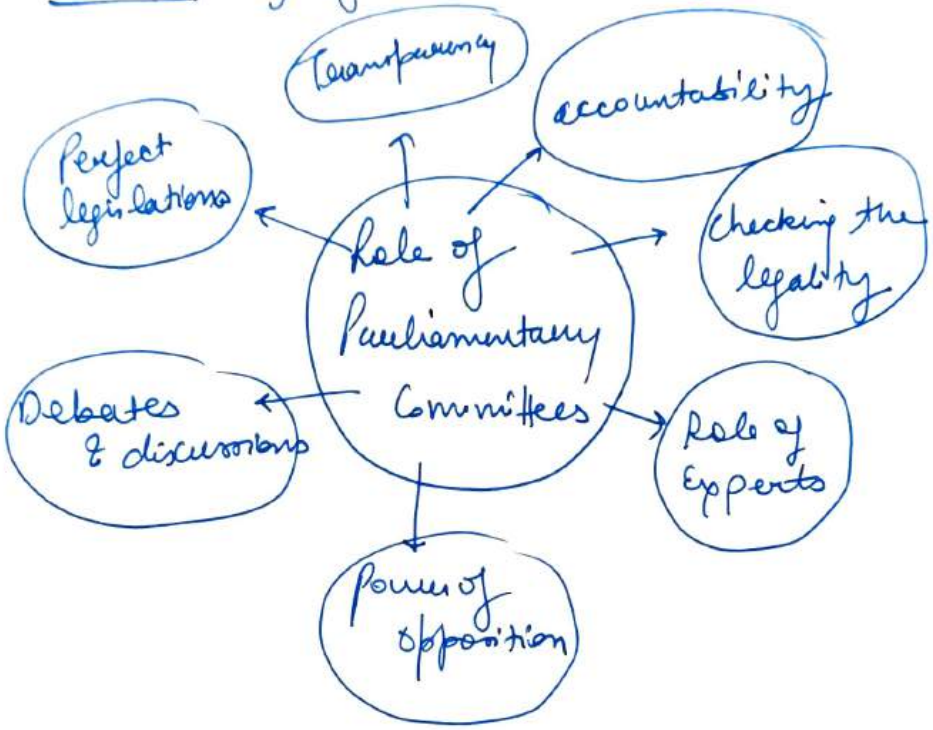
6.

All the Best

1. The practice of passing of bills without the scrutiny by the parliamentary standing committees undermines their significance and sets a wrong precedent. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संसदीय स्थायी समितियों द्वारा समीक्षा के बिना विधेयकों को पारित करने की परिपाटी, उनके महत्व को क्षीण करती है तथा गलत दृष्टांत स्थापित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Parliamentary standing Committees are ~~Constitutional~~ measures to ensure the accountability of the actions of government.



→ They are close door meeting without the influence of party whip & directions.

Recently, major bills & acts are being passed without proper scrutiny through parliamentary standing Committees.

eg. Triple Talaq bill etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Implications

- Minimizes the role of opposition
  - Need to speak & vote
- No accountability of govt
  - No Experts
  - No detail analysis
  - Immediate passing (rush)
- Undemocratic
  - Poor say in analysis of actions

Parliamentary Committees like Estimates Committees, Specific ad hoc committees, etc. play an important role in legislative procedure.

Their Constitutional backup & strengthening is the need to ensure the legality of legislations. It should be made compulsory to consult.

Do not write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The right to recall is a much needed step to deepen democracy in India. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु 'राइट टू रिकॉल' एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian democracy is an indirect type of democracy where people choose representatives to rule them.

The other type of democracy is direct democracy as in Switzerland

direct rule by people

- Initiative
- Recall
- Referendum
- Plebicite

Right to recall is the most important feature

Do India need "Right to Recall"

Yes :-

1. Ensures the accountability of representative selected.
2. Once elected, they are no longer relieved, can be recalled anytime
3. More representation to people to their rule.
4. More democratic measure

Don't write anything this margin (for examiner's use only)

(No) :- 1. Creates instability of government

2. Tyranny of group / majority of people
   eg. Communal clashes
   Class riots

3. No security of tenure for representative
   hinders the actions & progress

4. More vote bank politics & appeasement

While more democratic step, it can create conditions of chaos in vast diversity & largest democracy of India.

Our forefathers have rightly suggested to placed India in domain of indirect democracy.

3. Is anti defection law a restriction on the freedom of choice of legislators? Examine and also highlight the role played by the Speaker in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

क्या दल-बदल रोधी कानून विधि-निर्माताओं (लेजिस्लेटर्स) की 'चयन की स्वतंत्रता' पर एक प्रतिबंध है? परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही इस संदर्भ में अध्यक्ष द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Anti-defection law is provided in Constitution of India in X^th Schedule by 52nd amendment act (Rajiv Gandhi)

Importance
- Curbs the illegal political activities
- Transparency
- ensures accountability
- independency of speaker
- representative of people

Is it a restriction? → Yes

1. Anti-defection law does not allow a member of party to go against the direction of party whip. (Vote)

⇓

No difference between dissent & defection

⇓

Restricts the freedom of speech & freedom of choice

Don't write anything this margin (Subject to rules and regulations)

2. It does not allow elected member to change the party on whose ticket he/she has won

⇓

Restriction on freedom of choice

However merger of 2/3rd of the members is allowed.

Role of speaker

- decides on the matter of defections
  - Resignation
  - Defection
- act as Tribunal → subject to Judicial review
- discretionary power to identify Voluntariness
- ensures freedom of speech & choice

SC guidelines for anti-defection law to be used in specific conditions only :-

a) Matters when no-confidence against government

b) Policy of government in question on whose basis it came to power.

4. Inter-state river water disputes have been among the most pressing issues faced by the Indian federal system. In this context, examine the potential of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 in addressing the issues involved. **(150 words) 10**

अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद, भारतीय संघीय प्रणाली द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले सर्वाधिक अहम मुद्दों में से एक रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Competitive federalism often finds it difficult to balance with Co-operative federalism. This is such case with Inter-state water disputes ~~and~~ for Riparian states.

eg. Cauvery disputes, etc.

Why dispute :-

a) Boundary issues :- river passing from both states. (Drainage basin)

b) Dams & hydropower projects

c) Water for irrigation & drinking purposes (sharing of water)

d) floods & disasters

e) Use of resources → fisheries, → Navigation, → Sand etc.

f) lack of judicial decisions of Tribunals & enforcement.

g) No expert opinions

Don't write anything this margin (Int. use only)

Interstate river water dispute amendment bill, 2019

1. Establishment of Permanent Interstate river water Tribunal :-
   - To deal with Interstate water disputes
   - Chairman :- Judge of SC / HC chief justice

2. Proper analysis of subjects of federal lists (Doctrine of Pith & substance)

   Water → state subject ← Irrigation

   Hydroelectric project → Union list

3. Role of Experts, civil engineering in the decision making.

4. Proper enforcement of decision.

One strong measure to solve such disputes can be transfer of subject of 'Water' from state list to Concurrent list.

Thus enshrine the idea of Competitive federalism (- Granville Austin)

5. The expressions 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of the laws' may seem to be identical, but, in fact, they mean different things. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

'विधि के समक्ष समता' और 'विधियों का समान संरक्षण' वाक्यांश एक-समान प्रतीत हो सकते हैं, किन्तु, वास्तव में, उनके अर्थ भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Article 14 of the Constitution of India provides for Right to equality.

Right to equality

Equality before law
→ Rule of law
→ No one is above law

Equal protection of law
→ No privileges
→ Equal opportunities for all
→ Law applies equally to all.

The concept of rule of law comes from UK (A.V. Dicey)
→ No arbitrary power
→ rule of law
→ Constitution as result of rights
⇓
In India: Constitution as source of rights

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equal protection of laws abolish any class privileges, providing equal opportunities for all.

- Both endure the ideas enshrined in Preamble of India.
  "Equality of opportunity & status for all"

- Equality can be ensured by laws to bind all the members in pre-agreed principles.

Thus, these provisions ensures the Constitutionality & morality of Constitution of India.

6. Idea of the Civil Services Board has been widely hailed as a key civil services reform, however it is not without its own limitation. Comment.

(150 words) 10

एक महत्वपूर्ण सिविल सेवा सुधार के रूप में सिविल सेवा बोर्ड के विचार का व्यापक रूप से समर्थन किया गया है, हालांकि इसकी भी अपनी सीमाएँ हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Compulsory provisions to establish a civil services board under Cabinet secretary of India was a more much appreciated. However there remained some loopholes that need to be addressed.

Civil services board
↳ Head: Cabinet secretary

Role

- ensures the accountability & transparency of civil services
- deals with issues of civil services
- recommends the reforms
- look into the action & transfers of servants.
- Report the actions & importance to the head & thus Cabinet.

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Limitations :-

1. No power to stop transfers or change decisions
2. Only recommendary, No binding
3. No enforcement powers
4. Secret services is out of domain.
5. Conflict of interest

Measures to strengthen :-

- Provide powers to board & chairman to deal with emerging issues of civil servants.
- Protect the whistle blowers
- special task force to see into the ethical matters & code of conduct.

Transparency & accountability of civil servants is must beside the protection for their actions. Thus a balance need to be maintained that is ensured by civil services board.

7. It is argued that the introduction of compulsory voting in India would strengthen its democratic credentials. Critically analyze. **(150 words) 10**
यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत में अनिवार्य मतदान की शुरुआत से इसकी लोकतांत्रिक साख सुदृढ़ होगी। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Universal adult suffrage is provided in Art 326 of Constitution of India.

However, there are no provisions of compulsory voting yet in India.

Compulsory Voting in India

Strengthen democracy ⇒

- More participation of people
- More representative government
- Ensures accountability
- Moral duty of voter
- More interest in politics of India

A mode of Conflict ⇒

- Not a fundamental duty (Art 51)
- Cannot be enforced without legal sanction.

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- Vote bank politics
- NOTA feature
- More political conflicts & Communal clashes
- difficult to Conduct & enforce
- Overburdened Election Commission

Voting is a legal/Constitutional right of Citizen of India. Making it Compulsory can ensure more representation in the government. eg. in Australia

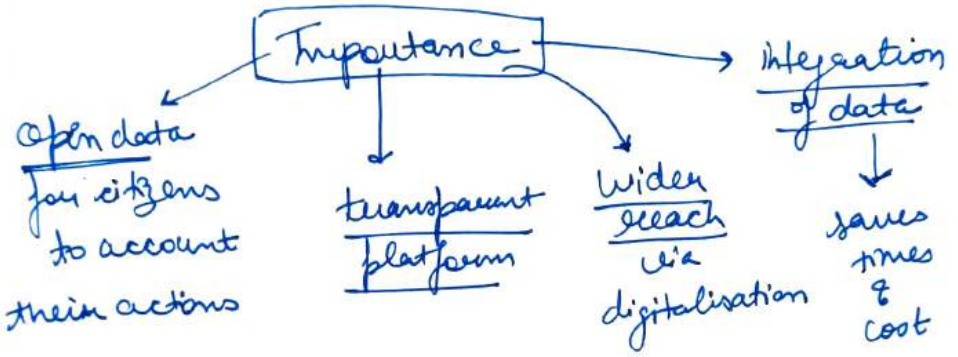
Government should be for the people, of the people & by the people.

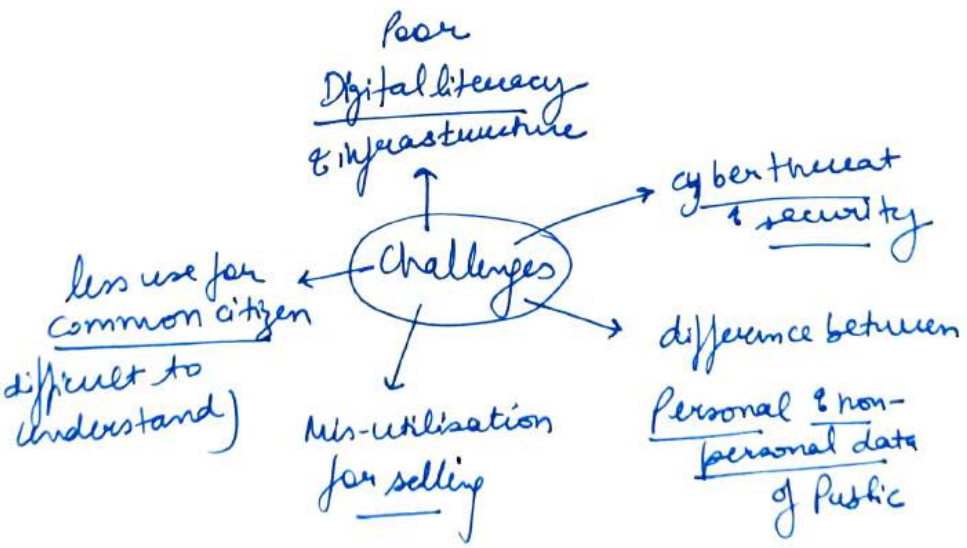
~Abraham Lincoln

8. Setting up of an Open Government Data (OGD) Platform can potentially be a game-changer for transparency and accountability. Analyse. Also, identify the challenges that remain in translating this potential into reality.
(150 words) 10

ओपन गवर्नमेंट डेटा (OGD) प्लेटफॉर्म की स्थापना संभवतः पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के लिए गेम-चेंजर हो सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संभाव्यता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Open Government Data platform is a good governance measure to ensure accountability & transparency of government.





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Suggestions :-

1. Make data less complex, more usual

2. Only non-personal shareable data with Consent.

3. Apply "right to forgotten" (Personal law protection bill)

4. Robust cyber security infrastructure (role of NATGRID, CERT-IN)

5. More digital literacy & infrastructure to ensure remote connectivity to wider reach

~~Minimum governance, to~~ go

Minimum government, More governance can be ensured if people themselves come forward to participate in government actions.

9. There have been concerns related to foreign funding to NGOs in India. In this context, examine the current framework regulating the same.
(150 words) 10

भारत में NGOs की विदेशी फंडिंग को लेकर चिंताएं रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, इसे विनियमित करने वाले वर्तमान ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Non-government organisations are not-for-profit institutions to promote interest of general public.

Issues with NGOs
- funding
  - illegal fund transfers
  - Hawala
  - terror funding
  - misutilisation & underutilisation of funds

Foreign Contribution regulation Act (FCRA) deals with the funding (foreign) of NGOs.

NGOs have been included in domain
- paid by government
- linked to government
- for public purposes

Thus ensuring the funds are utilised properly & not used in other illegal activities.

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Issues remaining

- specific NGOs out of FCRA regulation → thus biased approach
- difficult to determine the debits & credits ⇒ "Seperate bank account need to be made for foreign funding"
- affect the funding of NGOs → Poor incoming of money → Halts the specific action.

Suggestions :-

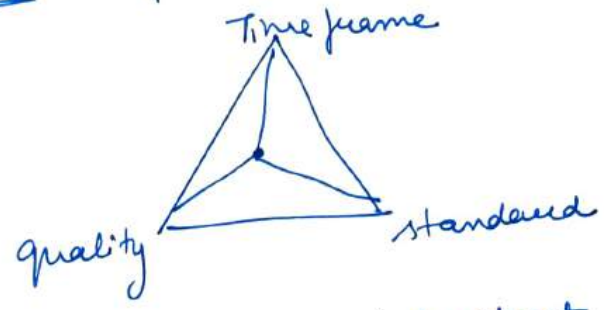
1. An independent regulatory body outside Ministry of home affairs to remove political bias.
2. Proper defination of NGOs included & those that aren't.
3. Political Parties need to be linked too.

NGOs are the hands that join people together to promote wider interest of society. Their independence is must.

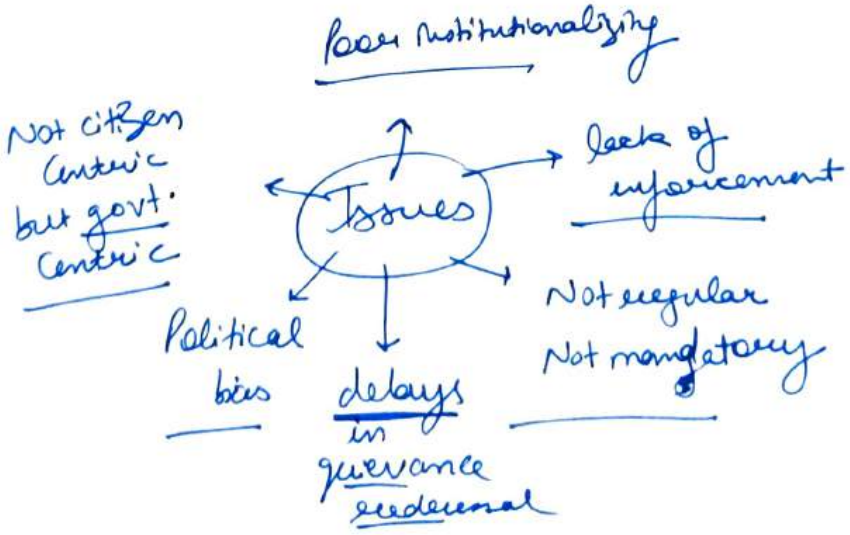
10. Social audit not only increases accountability and transparency but also facilitates good governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the impediments faced in institutionalizing social audits in India. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (सोशल ऑडिट) से न केवल जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है, बल्कि यह सुशासन को भी सुविधाजनक बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को संस्थागत बनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Social audit refers to the institution's quality, standard & time frame along with grievance redressal to ensure transparency & accountability.



- It is one of the most important measure to ensure good governance.
  eg. MGNREGA social audits



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Impediments faced in institutionalizing :-

1. No separate framework
2. No separate regulations
3. Corruption
4. Political bias
5. Government rules

- Social audit should be made mandatory, at least for government actions.
- A separate institute & force can ensure the implementation & grievance redressal.

* Further studies are required to ensure its maximum utilisation.

Good governance can be ensured by Sevottam model as recommended by 2nd ARC.

11. Highlight the Quasi Judicial and Advisory functions of the Election Commission of India. Do you think the powers of the Election Commission need a relook in context of the challenges it has faced in recent years?

(250 words) 15

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के अर्द्ध-न्यायिक और परामर्शी प्रकार्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या आप मानते है कि हालिया वर्षों में निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा सामना की गयी चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में इसकी शक्तियों को पुनरीक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Election Commission in India have been provided by the Constitution in Article ~~322~~ 324.

Functions of Election Commission
- Administrative
- Advisory
- Quasijudicial

Advisory functions :-

1. It provides advice to President on matters of disqualifications, and these are binding on President. (Art. 102)

2. It advices on date on elections and whether elections can be held in a state under president rule.

3. It advices president and governor to announce the elections of parliament & state legislature respectively.

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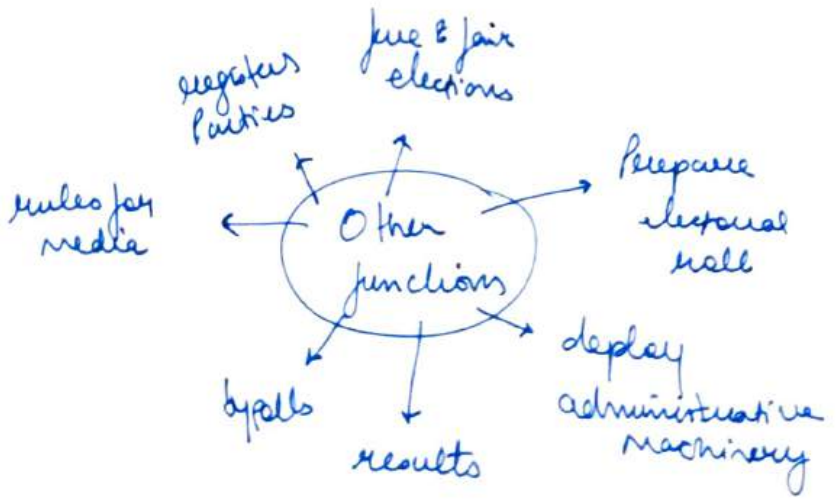
Quasi judicial functions :-

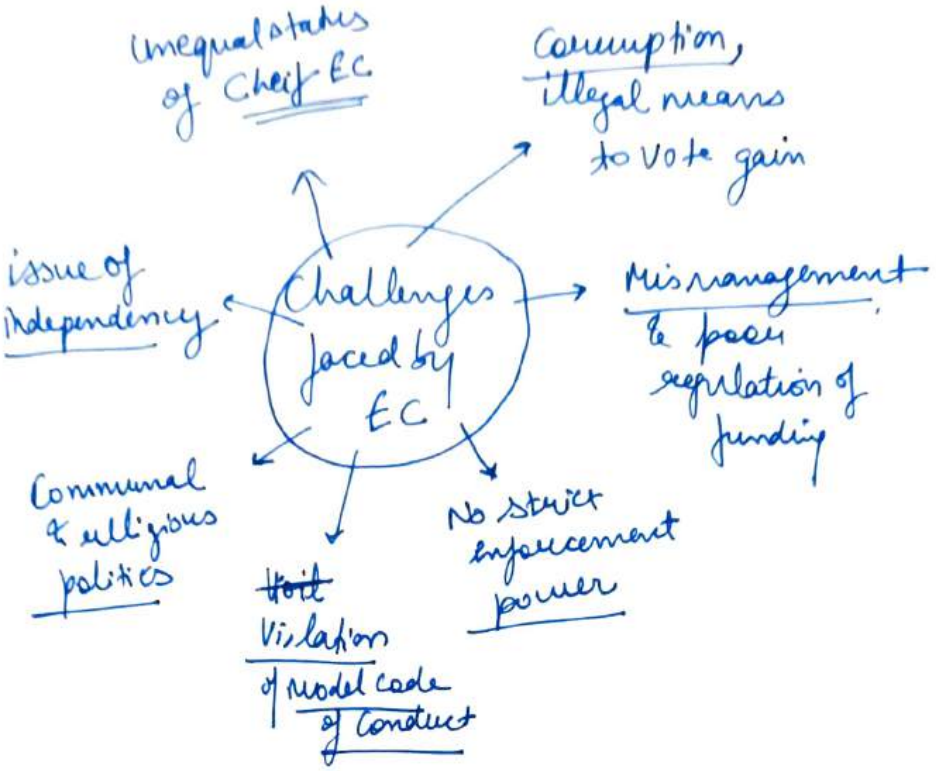
1. It has power to cancel, annull polls if not according to stated provisions.

2. It decides on matters of disqualifications.

3. It has power of Civil court as under code of civil procedure.
Thus can summon, ask for information, affidavits, etc.

4. It can punish a candidate 'not to contest elections' if found guilty of election offences, untouchability, etc.





Powers need a re-look :-

- Strict enforcement powers
  - Funding → more regulation
  - Model code of conduct → e.g. CVIGIL app
  - [Booth security force]*

- Reforming the functionality more than structure.

Elections are the heart and soul of democracy. Their purity need to be maintained for better survival.

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12. Increase in the number of judges at the Supreme Court is a welcome step, nonetheless efficient functioning of the judiciary requires broader reforms at all levels of judicial hierarchy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में वृद्धि एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, फिर भी न्यायपालिका के प्रभावी कामकाज के लिए न्यायिक पदानुक्रम के सभी स्तरों पर व्यापक सुधार की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, Parliament passed a bill to increase the number of judges to 34 (including chief justice of India).

Benefits
- enhancing step
- will decrease pendency of cases
- More judges to population ratio
- Better approach to decisions

Still various issues are being faced :-

(1.) Huge Pendency of Case :- Lacs of cases are pending in courts, mostly in subordinate & high courts.

(2.) Poor judges to population ratio :-
(17 per 10,00,000 people)

(3) Questionmark on independency :-
More & more favourable decisions for government highlights the issue.

(4.) Post-retirement privileges & offices :-
Even after strict mention of no post-retirement practice, judges are being posted as governor of states or at higher government offices.

(5.) Not free legal aid :- Poor inclusion is one of the drawback. Judiciary & justice is still a dream for poor to have at their doorsteps.

(6.) Fast track courts :- They have further burdened the judiciary rather than a relief.

(7.) Special leave to appeal → Art 136
Any matter pending before any court can be taken up by supreme court. This further burdens the system & thus pendency.

(8) Hierarchial Conflicts :- Original jurisdiction Vs. appeallate; subordination, Writs, etc.

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Broader reforms at all levels

Supreme Court
- Maximum attendance of judges
- Consultation with Chief justice regularly to deal with new issues
- Video-judiciary (e-courts)
- Only emergency use of Art. 136 & Art 142

High Court
- Increase judges to state population ratio regularly
- Appointments via All India Judicial services
- Flexibility to subordinate judiciary
- Special Cadre for fast track Courts

Subordinate Courts & Tribunals
- strict adherence to principles
- low fees / free legal aid
- More inclusiveness
- separate Civil & Criminal Courts
- Permanent tribunals for specific issues eg. Water disputes
- More & more Gram Nyayalyas

Judiciary is a partner in development ~ Kalam

13. Federal tensions in India highlight the need for reforming the Seventh Schedule through the addition, removal and appropriate placement of entries. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में संघीय तनाव, प्रविष्टियों को जोड़ने, हटाने और उचित व्यवस्थापन के माध्यम से सातवीं अनुसूची में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian federalism is asymmetric, quasi-federal (K. C. Wheare) nature. It is like a rainbow where colours do not mix but together they provide a beautiful pattern.

Indian federalism has a centralising tendency

- subjects in Union list > state list (shedule 7)
- residuary powers
- Taxation powers
- central law more important

Doctrine of Pith & Substance helps in deciding the powers with respect to lists of shedule VII. However in many cases, it failed to relieve the tensions.

eg. Laws on health (NCM bill issue)

- Water disputes
- Law & order problems
- Education controversies

etc.

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42nd amendment (Mini Constitution) provided for shifting of 5 subjects from state list to Concurrent list.

- Education
- Weights & measures
- forests, etc.

This creates scope for further shuffling of subjects to ensure peace & security.

(1.) West Bengal Memorandum :-

→ Centre should have powers only for defence, communication, foreign affairs & currency.

→ rest should be provided for state & along with residuary powers.

(2.) Sarkaria Commission :-

Centre should retain residuary powers of taxation & rest should be provided in Concurrent list.

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(3) [Punchhi Commission] → Co-operative federalism is the solution that can provide resolution of all disputes.

Further,

* Water disputes allows for placement of subject from state list to Concurrent.

* Health status of states shows the need for Centre to intervene to ensure Universal health Coverage.

* Law & Order provides Conflicts between army (defense forces) & police at the time of need.

Thus some re-shuffling is required to ensure the democratic values & harmony between centre & state.

"Over centralisation leads to blood pressure rise at Centre & anemia at periphery"

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14. What do you understand by doctrine of eminent domain? How can it be applied to understand the evolution of right to property under the Indian constitution? **(250 words) 15**

सर्वोपरि अधिग्रहण-अधिकार के सिद्धांत (doctrine of eminent domain) से आप क्या समझते है? भारतीय संविधान के अंतर्गत संपत्ति के अधिकार के विकास को समझने हेतु इसे कैसे लागू किया जा सकता है?

Doctrine of Eminent domain deals with the provisions of right to property.

Doctrine of Eminent Domain

↓

State cannot acquire land or property of someone

Except

- acquisition is done for public purpose
- Proper Compensation has been paid to the holder

Evolution of Right to Property :-

I. As a Constitutionally provided fundamental right (Art 19)

→ formed part of Right to freedom.

→ Any violation of right, can go for Constitutional remedy under Art 32

II. Land reforms :-

To ensure equality for all, land reforms were required. Thus disputes of property started arising very frequently.

III. As a legal/Constitutional right :-

42nd amendment removed right to property from Art 19 to Art 301 thus making it ~~legal so~~ constitutional right.

Implications

1. No aggrieved citizen can go under Art 32 to supreme court for violation.

2. Parliament by law can provide the measures & rules for acquisition of property.

Thus, no more protection against legislative or executive actions were further provided.

This was done to ensure the equality & equal distribution of resources. Thus was upheld by SC & not held unconstitutional.

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Ans Doctrine of Eminent domain can help in covering the gaps due to shift of right.

1. Proper analysis of acquisition of property.
2. Deciding Compensations
3. Purpose of acquisition

Thus Supreme court can apply such measures to ensure the judicious actions of state & right to property for individual.

15. Explain the structure and function of the National Commission for Backward Classes. What is the significance of recent changes made in its status? **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की संरचना एवं प्रकार्यों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इसकी प्रस्थिति में किए गए हालिया परिवर्तनों का क्या महत्व है?

Recent amendment (102nd amendment act) has provided Constitutional status to National Commission for backward classes in [Art 343-B].

Statutory Position → Constitutional status

Structure →

1. Chairman [appointed by President by warrant under his hand & seal]
2. Members [expert in specific fields]
3. other staff

* It comes under Ministry of social justice & empowerment.

(similar to National Commission for schedule Caste (Art 343))

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Functions :-

1. To advice on matters belonging to backward classes.

2. To be consulted before policies are being framed for backward classes

3. Can suo. moto take cases that violates the basic principles. (Powers of Civil Court as per ~~for~~ civil code of procedure)

4. Any other matter as referred by president for advice

5. Prepare reports which are being laid down in parliament & state legislatures

6. Recommendations for upliftment & ~~betterment~~ betterment of backward classes.

Significance of Constitutional status

1. Ensure accountability & credibility of Commission.
(Chairmain appointed by President)

2. Status of Backward classes at par with Scheduled Caste & schedule tribes.

3. Powers of Civil Court.

4. More efficient functioning, machinery, etc.

Thus, providing a Constitutional status has mandated the Commission to work effectively for upliftment of backward classes. It was a much awaited step.

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16. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Justice' in the 'Preamble'. Highlight some constitutional and legal steps taken towards each of them in India. **(250 words) 15**

उद्देशिका' में प्रयुक्त 'न्याय' शब्द में जुड़े प्रत्येक विशेषण की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में उनमें से प्रत्येक की दिशा में उठाए गए कुछ संवैधानिक और विधिक कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The first aspiration of people in Preamble of India is "JUSTICE"

- social
- Economic
- Political

'Justice' has been taken from the Constitution of erstwhile USSR (Soviet Union)

Social justice ⇒ Equality of opportunity for all individuals & no discriminations on basis of Caste, color, creed, religion, etc.

Economic justice ⇒ Remove inequalities in monetary & status basis. Ensure equal distribution of resources & upliftment of poor out of poverty.

Political justice ⇒ Equal opportunity for all to contest election & vote. Thus participate in political machinery.

	Constitutional steps	Legal steps
1. Social justice	a) Right to equality (Art 14, 15, 16, 17, 18) b) Right to freedom of religion c) other fundamental rights	1. Protection of Civil rights act (against untouchability) 2. Reservations for SC, ST, OBC in educational institutes & public employment 3. Protection of minorities rights 4. Freedom of Professions. 5. Universal health coverage 6. Education for all 7. Housing for all.
2. Economic justice	• DPSPs → equal distribution of material resources Art 39 (b)	• Land reforms • Tenancy rights

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	• To prevent Concentration of wealth in few hands Art 39 (c) • Exception to Art 14, 15 in terms of 39 (b) & (c). • Other directive principles.	• Money laundering act (PMLA) • Enforcement directorate • Fugitive economic offender act • Role of RBI.
3. Political justice	• Right to Vote • Right to Contest elections to Citizens • Equal value of Vote. • No seperate electorate • Universal adult suffrage (Art 326) • Equality of all without privileges. * 73rd & 74th amendment	• Representation of People act, 1951 • PESA act • Forest rights act • Panchayats & Municipalities • Tribunals • Courts

Justice should not only be done, must be seen to be done.

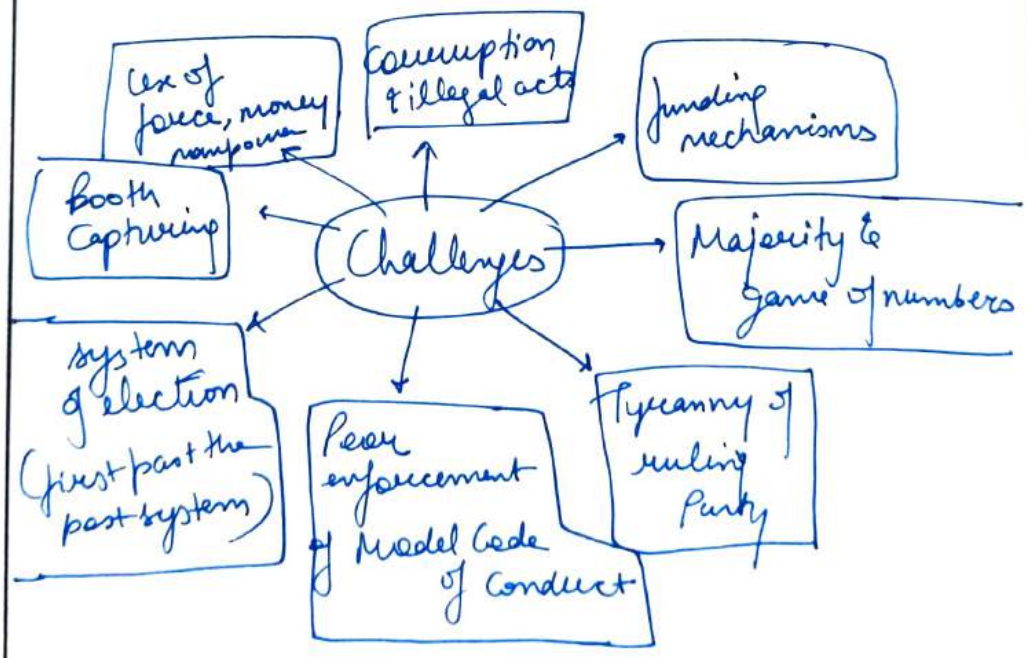
17. What are the challenges in conducting free and fair elections in the era of proliferation of social media? In this context, identifying the steps taken by the ECI, suggest further measures. **(250 words) 15**

सोशल मीडिया के प्रसार के युग में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव के संचालन में आने वाली चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, ECI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की पहचान करते हुए आगे के उपायों को सुझाइए।

Free & fair elections are the drivers of democracy. One cannot imagine rule of a government without elections.

Importance :- 1. Ensure participation of people.
2. Transparent system
3. Accountability
4. Sovereignity of people

ECI ensures it all (Art 324)



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Specific challenges with proliferation of social media :-

1. No strict regulation of social media :-
   - No independent regulator
   - anonymous accounts
   - Difficult to control

2. Wildfire spread of news & trends :-
   - fake news
   - Wider social base
   - Remote Connectivity

3. Defamation & hate speeches :-
   - Party conflicts
   - leader interpersonal issues

4. Predictions of results & ~~by~~ Exit-polls :-
   - Paid reviews & predictions to change the mindset of voters.

5. Cyber security, threats & hacks :-
   - Cambridge analytica case of facebook to win American Elections.

6. Funding (illegaly)

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* Steps taken by ECI :-

1. Digitalisation of records.
2. Mobile app cVIGIL to enforce Model Code of Conduct.
3. Regulation of Media by disallowing Exit Polls before a specific period of time.
4. Disclosure of Criminal Cases of Candidates to avoid defamation suits.
5. Collaboration with social networking apps like Twitter.

Further measures :-

1. Independent Body to regulate social networking sites.
2. Common cooperation drive to strike out fake profiles & anonymous accounts.
3. Fact check portal can be launched. eg. ANI news
4. Jamming of social sites in areas of booths for some specific hours to avoid any immediate political action.

India, largest democracy, need to ensure free & fair elections to sustain its Vigor.

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18. Explain how the linkage between banks, NGOs and SHGs helps in facilitating access to microfinance and contributes to the development of rural areas. **(250 words) 15**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि बैंकों, NGOs और SHGs के मध्य संपर्क किस प्रकार सूक्ष्म वित्त तक पहुँच को सुविधाजनक बनाने में सहायता करता है तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास में योगदान देता है।

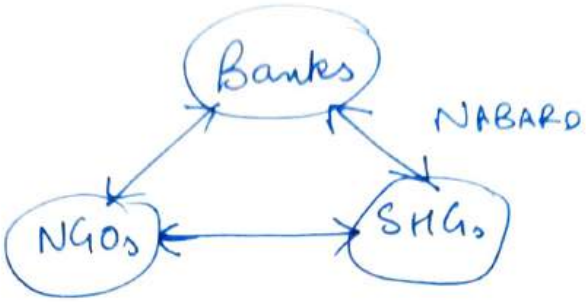
Microfinance forms the backbone of rural economy. By providing funds to small self-help groups, NGOs and co-operatives, it helps in boosting their initiatives & thus overcome poverty.

Institutes for Microfinance :-

a) Banks (commercial)
b) Co-operative Societies (rural, local, etc)
c) Primary Agriculture Co-operative societies
d) Regional rural banks (RRBs)
e) NBFCs
f) Self-help groups & NABARD

This provides the required boost for Micro, ~~medio~~ small & medium enterprises (MSMEs).

Role of Banks, NGOs & SHGs :-



SHGs : Self help groups are group of 15-20 women/men who come together, pool money & start a new work.

eg. Kudumbashree (Kerala)

* linking of SHGs with banks & NABARD SHG linking programme provided enormous opportunities to get financial services.

NGOs : Non profit, Non govt organisations that can help in better mobilisations of funds & functionaries for promotion of general interest of public

eg. Akshay Patra, etc.

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Banks :-
* Priority sector lending (40%) of Commercial banks.
* 75% for RRB, small finance banks, etc
* Low interest (soft loans) for farmers
* Insurance schemes & pension features.
* Direct benefit transfer.

Importance - Development :-

1. Easy, low cost finance facilities prevent heavy interest loans of moneylenders.
   - → Overcome poverty
   - → out of debt-traps
   - → less suicides.
2. Industrialisation & modernisation of artisan activities.
3. Better education facilities & income for children's education, health & development.
4. Boost to MSME → ↑ Exports (40% by MSME) → Economy boost

Opportunities are always available at the door. A slight push & right direction help to grab a tight hold.

19. Identify the different issues associated with the design and implementation of MGNREGA. What reforms have been taken in recent times to address the above identified issues? (250 words) 15

मनरेगा (MGNREGA) की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन में कुछ विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। उपरोक्त चिन्हित समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या सुधार किया गया है?

MGNREGA ⇒ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment Generation programme is a core of core scheme of government of India. (under Ministry of rural development)

Structure

1. It provides ~~at~~ minimum 100 days of employment to rural men & women. at ~~a~~ a daily wage basis.

2. Unskilled labour work

3. Also provides security payments & wages if no work provided for 100 days.

4. 1/3rd involvement of women

Thus it helps in ensuring employment of rural people thus their upliftment & rural development

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Issues

- **Unskilled labour work**
  - * With less job opportunities, highly educated youth is looking for unskilled work under this scheme
- **Rural areas only**
  - Not for urban or peri-urban areas
- **Low wage**
  - * No fixed wage, varies from region to region
  - * low wage as per daily basis of hours of work
- **Irregular audits**
  - → Non-seriousness
  - → No strict measures to enforce
  - → No looking forward of issues.
- **Poor linkage with other schemes**
  - → lack of political will

Thus both structure & functioning of scheme has some flaws which need to be addressed to ensure inclusion & development.

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Reforms :-

1. Minimum wage of worker to ensure standard wage as per hours of work

2. Linkage of MGNREGA with other schemes like
   - National infrastructure pipeline
   - Road development programme
   - Ganga rejuvenation action plan etc

3. Strict mandatory social audit.

4. Ensure health of workers & their rights (labour code bills)

5. Timely payments of wages without delays.

Way forward :-

a) MGNREGA should be provided with status of 'rights' of workers.

b) Both skilled & unskilled work need to be included as per the needs.

c) Similar work schemes for Urban areas also.

MGNREGA forms lifeline of many poor labourers.

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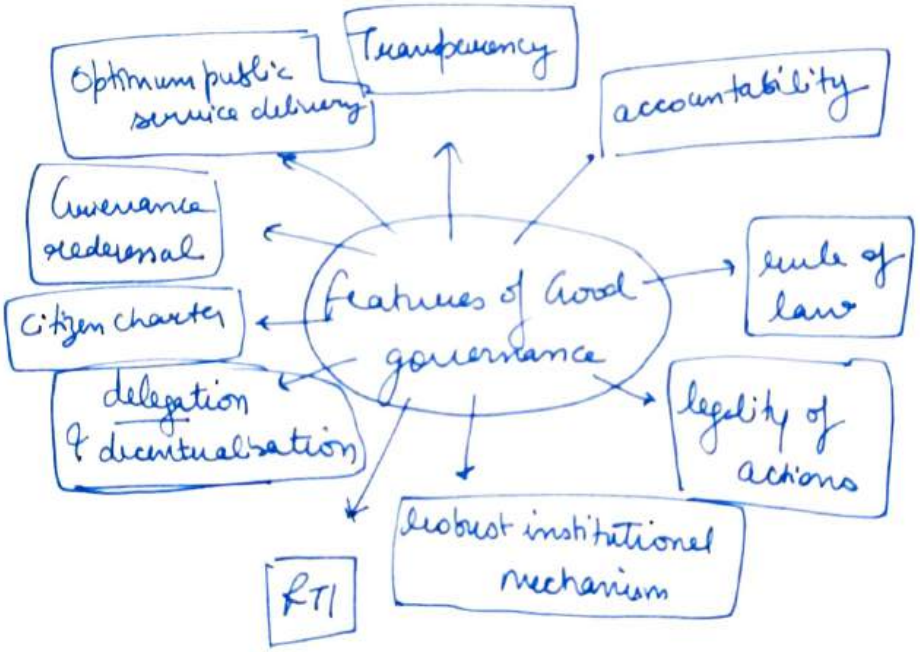
20. A sound legal framework, robust institutional mechanism for establishing rule of law, competent and dedicated workforce and decentralization and delegation are some of the necessary preconditions for good governance. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

एक सुदृढ़ विधिक ढांचा, विधि के शासन को स्थापित करने के लिए मजबूत संस्थागत तंत्र, सक्षम और समर्पित कार्यबल तथा विकेंद्रीकरण एवं प्रत्यायोजन सुशासन हेतु कुछ आवश्यक पूर्वापेक्षाएं हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Good Governance refers to rule of government & executive that ensures their accountability & transparently.



Neccessary preconditions :-

1. Sound legal framework :- To ensure Minimum government, Maximum governance; laws & legal structure can provide the

baseline to act & serve.

eg. 1. Right to information act.
2. Whistle blowers act
3. Citizens Charter

2. Robust institutional mechanism :-

Seperate institutions & structures to ensure the accountability of Government.

eg. a) Judiciary → independent & supreme
b) NITI Ayog
c) Constitution

3.) Dedicated Workforce :-

special dedicated & targeted workforce for each segment of governance :-

a) Civil services
b) NGOs
c) Special task forces

4.) Decentralization :- More powers to local level & Villages to ensure local participation, accountability & transparency.

eg. Panchayats & Municipalities
↓
"SWAMVITA" Scheme

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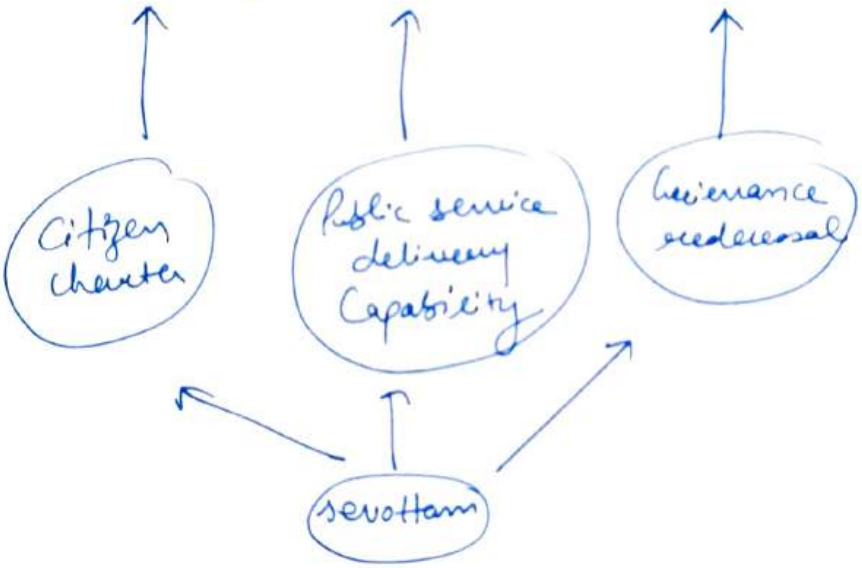
5. Delegation → Power for executive to make laws.

Legislature —delegation→ Executive

* Better structure, framework
More participatory, etc.

Sevottam model

More inclusive & accountable governance



Governance should be more SMART.
Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive & Transparent.